

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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China

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PRC CRITICIZES USSR AT UN COMMITTEE MEETING

OW200740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, September 19 (XINHUA) -- The questions of Kampuchea and Afghanistan will retain in the agenda for the current session of the U.N. General Assembly. That was decided at a meeting of the General Committee held here today despite the objection of the Soviet Union and some other countries.

When the General Committee was discussing the agenda for the 39th U.N. General Assembly session, the Soviet representative, Vladimir F. Petrovskiy, expressed his opposition to the inclusion in the agenda of the items on "the situation in Kampuchea" and on "the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security". Making no mention of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and its support of Vietnam to occupy Kampuchea, he asserted that to take up these items "would constitute inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of a state".

The Soviet position met with criticism from China and a number of other Asian countries. Ambassador Liang Yufan of China said Democratic Kampuchea had been invaded and occupied for five years by a foreign country. Despite the assembly's call for a withdrawal of those forces, he added, the invaders continued to ruthlessly oppress the people of Kampuchea and had even made incursions into Thailand.

Speaking of the situation in Afghanistan, he condemned the occupying forces for their increasing suppression of the Afghan resistance and refusing to withdraw from that country as requested by resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly. He reaffirmed that it was necessary for the General Assembly to continue its discussion of these items, in the interests of world peace and security.

Malaysian representative Zain Azraai said that the occupation of Kampuchea by foreign forces was a central obstacle to the restoration of peace in the region. "It is a violation of the integrity of a sovereign state and it is a proper subject for discussion by the General Assembly," he said.

Pakistan Representative Qazi Shaukat Fareed said that the Afghan situation had remained unchanged. The General Assembly had set conditions for a solution to the present problem, including withdrawal of foreign forces, but those conditions had not been fulfilled. He held that the Afghan question should remain on the agenda.

On the proposal of Iceland, the General Committee agreed today to recommend to the General Assembly that it defer until next year consideration of the question of East Timor. The representative of Iceland Hordur Helgason told the General Committee that the reason for the deletion was that the parties concerned had expressed their willingness to continue negotiations on that problem.

There are still 141 items to be discussed during the current session. Four new items are included. They are: "right of peoples to peace", proposed by Mongolia; "critical economic situation in Africa", proposed by the economic and social council; "celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire", proposed by Antigua and Barbuda; and "countries stricken by desertification and drought", proposed by Senegal.

WU XUEQIAN CALLS ON UN SECRETARY GENERAL

OW200905 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, currently leading the Chinese delegation to the 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, attended a luncheon today with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Earlier today, the Chinese foreign minister met separately with Paul Lusaka, president of the current General Assembly session, and with Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistani foreign minister.

GROMYKO ARRIVES IN NEW YORK; TO MEET WU XUEQIAN

OW191215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko arrived here today by a special Soviet plane as head of the Soviet Government delegation to the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly. During his stay here, Gromyko will meet with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian for the first time at the annual U.N. gathering. The Soviet foreign minister will also confer with Walter F. Mondale, U.S. Democratic presidential nominee, here on September 27, one day before he meets President Reagan in Washington.

Andrey Gromyko cancelled his trip to New York to attend last year's U.N. General Assembly because, as a TASS report put it after the incident, "The United States refused to guarantee the adequate insurance of the arrival and servicing of a special Soviet plane". U.S. press cited the cancellation as a "response to a decision by the governors of New York and New Jersey that Gromyko's airliner could not land at commercial airports in their states because of the Soviet downing of the South Korean jet".

WANG BINGQIAN TO ATTEND WORLD BANK, IMF MEETINGS

OW191011 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 18 (XINHUA) -- The 39th annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will be held here from September 24 to 27.

Beginning from September 19, several important preliminary meetings will be held. They include meetings of the IMF Interim Committee; of "the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the IMF on the transfer of real resources to developing countries" (known as the Development Committee); and of "the Group of 24" developing countries -- organ of the Group of 77 charged with formulating positions on developmental and monetary issues.

Among issues to be discussed on formal and informal occasions during the annual meetings are debt of developing countries, the level of interest rates, protectionism, supplementary funding for the International Development Association (IDA), a new program of aid for sub-Saharan Africa, and the early stages of a study to determine the future role of the World Bank for the rest of this century.

IMF is an international institution that mainly helps developing countries solve their temporary balance of payment problem, while the World Bank provides low-interest or interest-free loans and credits to the developing countries.

During fiscal 1984, the IMF was able to continue its support of its members' adjustment efforts, allowing them to purchase a total of 10.2 billion special drawing rights (SDR) (about 11 billion U.S. dollars).

In addition to providing direct financial assistance, the IMF also was active in facilitating financing arrangements for debtor countries in collaboration with governments, central banks, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the World Bank, and various commercial banks.

In the same fiscal year, the World Bank increased its total lendings by 15 percent over 1983 to 15,524 million dollars. Its interest-free lendings, known as IDA, increased to 3,575 million dollars as against 3,347 million dollars in 1983.

Delegations of the member countries of the World Bank and the IMF (both have 147 member countries) are generally led by financial ministers. The chief of the Chinese delegation is Wang Bingqian, state councillor, minister of finance, and governor of the World Bank.

Leaves for Washington, Mexico

OW190756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of finance, left here this morning for Washington at the head of a Chinese delegation to attend the 1984 annual meetings of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] and affiliates (World Bank and affiliates). Liu Hongru, deputy head of the delegation and vice-president of the People's Bank of China, and some members of the delegation have already been in Washington.

After attending the annual meetings, Wang Bingqian is scheduled to visit Mexico at the head of a Chinese financial delegation at the invitation of Jesus Silva Herzog, Mexican secretary of the treasury and public credit.

WANG BINGNAN RECALLS 1954 GENEVA CONFERENCE

HK191451 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 84

[Article by Wang Bingnan: "The Historic Geneva Conference"]

[Text] Thirty years have passed since the Geneva Conference held in Switzerland in 1954. Recalling this conference on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, we still clearly remember, despite the passage of time, China's important role in safeguarding world peace and, in particular, the late Premier Zhou Enlai's glorious image and historic contributions to the conference.

In the early 1950's, the United States was defeated on the Korean battlefield and was forced to agree to a ceasefire. There were differences in opinion between the United States and its allies Britain and France over certain major international issues. All these factors, together with others, gave rise to a relaxation of the situation in the whole world and especially in Asia. It was under such circumstances that the Geneva Conference was convened.

Attaching great importance to the Geneva Conference, the CPC Central Committee decided to send a huge delegation headed by Premier Zhou Enlai to the conference. This was the first time since its founding that New China had participated in an important international conference. Although the focus of discussion was the Korean and Indochinese issues, the conference influenced relaxation and stabilization of the world situation. In the main, the Soviet Union, China, Korea, and Vietnam perfectly cooperated with each other in seeking solutions to some major issues.

Premier Zhou played an essential role in this aspect. His speeches at the conference fully showed the Chinese delegation's sincere intention of seeking solutions to the issues. The Chinese delegation also made every effort to reach a political settlement with the aim of guaranteeing peace in Korea and restoring peace in Indochina.

China attended the conference as one of the five powers, although at the time she had not yet established diplomatic relations with most of the countries participating in the conference. Premier Zhou showed a high degree of skill in integrating flexibility with adherence to principles. For example, Premier Zhou resolutely struggled against the U.S. delegates who arbitrarily tried to disrupt the conference, while making no concessions on any matter of principle. But, he welcomed their decisions as soon as they showed an intention to negotiate. Also, Premier Zhou often met at the bar in the conference center with delegates from some countries which had not yet established diplomatic relations with China. He talked with them in a friendly and enthusiastic manner, as long as they were willing to talk with him. Premier Zhou also gave banquets during the conference in honor of the British delegation head Anthony Eden, the French delegation head Mendes France, the Canadian delegation head Chester Ronning, and some other delegations from countries which had no diplomatic relations with our country. Premier Zhou even invited the U.S. delegation to a farewell banquet after the conference. Unfortunately, the U.S. delegates refused to attend. Delegates from many countries, including those who had attacked New China, admired Premier Zhou as a great statesman and highly appreciated his polite manner, recognizing him as a truly great diplomat from a great country. Above all, Premier Zhou's outstanding diplomatic performance and moderate attitude in seeking the settlement of issues made a deep impression on them.

Opening on 26 April and closing on 21 July 1954, the conference lasted nearly 3 months and was divided into two sessions. The participants discussed peaceful settlement of the Korean issue at the first session. Apart from the delegations from the five powers, namely, China, the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France, present at the first session were delegations from the DPRK, South Korea, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Thailand, and Turkey. The participants elected the chief delegates of the Thai, Soviet, and British delegations to act as chairmen of the conference in succession on a daily basis. The second session, a restricted conference on the Indochinese issue, opened on 17 May. Present at this conference were delegates from the five powers, as well as delegates from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

On the Korean issue, after trials of military strength the two sides had halted at the armistice line (the 38th parallel), which resulted in a situation of parity. However, in order to consolidate this situation, it was necessary to obtain further political guarantees. At the conference, the United States set many obstacles and refused to further settle the issue politically. The DPRK side first put forth a complete proposal for peaceful settlement of the Korean issue with "withdrawal of all foreign troops, a national election, and peaceful reunification of South and North Korea" as its content. But the U.S. side responded that the election must be "supervised" by the UN and all troops withdrawn only after the complete realization of peace in Korea. The U.S. thereby attempted to hang on to Korea.

In order to foil this trick of the United States, the Chinese delegation, after consulting with the DPRK and Soviet delegations, agreed to "supervision," but put forward a proposal that the election must be "supervised" by a neutral state instead of the "UN," as the "UN Army" belonged to one party of the Korean war. The U.S. side could not reject this proposal.

Although the U.S. side resorted to one trick after another and repeatedly obstructed and undermined the conference so that no agreement was reached on the Korean issue, the strenuous efforts made by the Chinese delegation to settle the Korean issue peacefully and to ease the strained international situation were noticed by delegates of all countries attending the conference and won extensive sympathy and support from the people of the world.

At that time, the Indochinese issue was relatively complicated, and the discussion at the conference focused on three points, namely, delimitation, supervision, and international guarantee. Among them, delimitation was the most important one, because it was not only a military problem but also a political problem; it involved not only the delimitation of a boundary between South and North Vietnam, but also some problems which the three Indochinese countries had to resolve respectively. In his speech delivered at the conference while discussing the restoration of peace in Indochina, Premier Zhou Enlai pointed out: "The important task confronting us is to terminate hostile actions and restore peace in Indochina on the basis of acknowledgement of the national rights of the Indochinese people. What can be considered an acknowledgement of the national rights of the Indochinese people? That is to acknowledge that the Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Laotian people have full rights to obtain their national independence, national unification, democracy, and freedom and live peacefully in the land of their respective countries." This was China's stand of principle in restoring peace in Indochina.

At that time, some people in Vietnam wished to reunify Vietnam all at once, but it was impossible according to the balance of forces of the two sides. For this reason, the delegates of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and China unanimously held that it was better to draw a boundary line between the South and North and strive to build a complete base area north of the 16th parallel in order to benefit future reunification. From 3 to 5 July 1954, Premier Zhou Enlai, taking advantage of a recess at the Geneva Conference, endured the hardships of a long journey to come back to China's Liuzhou, where he held a complete and detailed discussion with Chairman Ho Chi Minh, who was spending a vacation there. Chairman Ho totally agreed to delimitation of a boundary line between the South and North and estimated that the adversary could consent to the 17th parallel at most. Thus, Vietnam finally accepted at the conference the provisional military demarcation line at 17 degrees north latitude and agreed to the provision that a general election be held in two years to reunify Vietnam.

Following the Geneva Conference, Chairman Ho immediately issued a statement, pointing out: "At the Geneva Conference, as a result of the struggle waged by our delegates and with the help of the delegations of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, we achieved a great victory. The French Government acknowledged our country's independence, sovereignty, unification, and territorial integrity and agreed to withdraw French Armed Forces from our land and others." Afterwards, Vietnamese leaders, such as Pham Van Dong and Le Duan, also made similar remarks on many occasions. Now, the Vietnamese authorities, in order to cover their acts of aggression and expansion in Indochina for so many years, have even gone so far as to vilify China for "betraying" Vietnam while discussing the Indochinese issue at the Geneva Conference. This is not only despicable, but also futile. The historical facts at the Geneva Conference cannot be distorted, and the great role China played and the great contributions China made at the Geneva Conference cannot be denied. All people who respect historical fact will never believe the lies fabricated by the Vietnamese authorities.

PRC ATTENDS ASIAN FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE

OW191918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Katmandu, September 19 (XINHUA) -- The 11th Asian parasite control and family planning conference opened here today.

The five-day conference, sponsored by various international organizations and the Nepalese Government, was addressed by Nepalese Princess Prekshya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah. Representatives from 13 countries, including China, and seven international organizations attended the meeting.

In his congratulatory speech, Hirofumi Ando, representative of the United Nations fund population activities, said the meeting "provided an important forum to promote technical cooperation among developing countries." He said he hoped to see fruitful discussions on operational issues as well as exchanges of practical experiences.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE CLOSES IN SHENYANG

OW152007 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Shenyang, September 15 (XINHUA) -- A 10-day international conference on economic cooperation which closed here today saw the signing of 138 agreements for the import of technology and equipment, Vice-Mayor Wu Disheng announced.

Of these, 38 involved the use of foreign funds, Wu told the closing [words indistinct] of the international conference on economic and technical cooperations. In addition, 30 agreements, letters of intent and memorandums were initialed with overseas firms.

Attending were more than 600 business people from 24 countries, as well as Hong Kong and Macao.

Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, alone signed 52 agreements with overseas firms during the conference. The city has concluded 117 deals for import of technology and equipment so far this year -- 75 percent more than the total in 1983.

KIM IL-SONG AGAIN CALLS FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

OW191942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1928 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (XINHUA) -- President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) Kim Il-song has pointed out that DPRK heartedly hopes to end, through tripartite talks, the confrontation between DPRK and the United States and between the two parts of Korea, according to a KCNA report today. he also said that DPRK hopes through the talks to have good relations with the United States and establish a confederal government by the north and south parts of Korea in disregard of their differences in ideology and social system.

Speaking yesterday at the welcoming banquet in honor of the delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party headed by its Central Executive Committee Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, Kim Il-song, who is also the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, described the proposal for tripartite talks as the most realistic one for the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. Only when the South Korea authorities possess all kinds of real power, including the power of military command, and stop anti-communist and warring activities can it be possible to conduct bilateral talks between the North and the South of Korea, he added.

Kim Il-song said that the fact that Japan begins to act independently has become a very important issue of the present-day international politics. Asian countries want to live in peace and Japan should keep good neighborly relations with all Asian countries and cooperate with them in the economic field, he said.

He accused Japan of instigating South Korea to follow the path towards the perpetual division of Korea and pursuing a policy of firmly leaning to South Korea and continuing to be hostile to DPRK. He also said that the recent visit to Japan by Chon Tu-hwan "has reinforced the political and military collusion between Japan and 'the Republic of Korea'."

Kim praised the Japanese Socialist Party for setting the maintenance of peace and security in Asia as an important objective of its policy and making every effort for Japan's peace, democracy, non-armament and neutrality.

Masashi Ishibashi in his speech reiterated the position of the Japanese Socialist Party on the Korean issue and expressed support for the proposal of tripartite talks as put forward by DPRK. It is high time for the Japanese and Korean nations to open up the way of genuine reconciliation and cooperation, he said. The Japanese Socialist Party is determined to play the role of a digger of wells, he added.

The Japanese delegation, which arrived in Pyongyang yesterday for a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, was received by the Kim Il-song yesterday afternoon.

DPRK URGES U.S. TO ACCEPT TALKS PROPOSAL

OW200259 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, September 19 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea today urged the United States to accept its proposal for tripartite talks which, it said, "are the most reasonable formula of negotiation for the peaceful solution of the Korean problem." The appeal was contained in a letter to the president of the Security Council from the DPRK permanent observer to the United Nations.

The D.P.R.K. Government last January proposed tripartite talks among the D.P.R.K., the United States and South Korea to discuss a peace agreement; a substitute for the Korean Armistice Agreement between the D.P.R.K. and the United States; the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea; and the adoption of a declaration of non-aggression between the North and the South.

The letter accused the United States of having introduced weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons and means of nuclear delivery, into South Korea in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. "During the period 1 January 1983 through 31 December 1983, there were more than 22,704 violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement by the United States and South Korea and, during the period 1 January through 30 June 1984, the number of such violations amounted to 11,031 cases," the letter said.

HU YAOBANG MEETS, FETES HOKKAIDO DELEGATION

OW191654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, urged the Japanese to be farsighted in cooperating with China here today. Hu was meeting a delegation from Hokkaido Prefecture headed by Governor Takahiro Yokomichi and Assembly President Isamu Mikami this afternoon at Beijing's Zhongnanhai.

Quoting a line from a poem by the late Chairman Mao Zedong urging far sightedness, Hu said economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and between China and Hokkaido was enduring and far-reaching. Yokomichi told the general secretary that he was "very happy" about agreements with Heilongjiang and Liaoning Provinces on technical exchange and scientific research. Hu expected good cooperation with the two provinces in animal husbandry and processing agricultural products on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

After the meeting Hu gave a dinner in honor of the Japanese visitors. Present at both occasions were Xia Yan, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, Wang Zhaoguo, China's chief representative on the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship, and Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae.

FURTHER ON JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION'S PRC TOUR

Meets With Zhang Jingfu

OW191254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- China would keep its word in economic cooperation with foreign countries, State Councillor Zhang Jingfu told a group of Japanese visitors here today. In a meeting here this afternoon with a delegation from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade led by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations and advisor to the association, Zhang thanked Inayama and other Japanese visitors for their efforts in promoting Sino-Japanese friendship over the years. "We in China have a tradition of keeping our word and treasuring friendship in our dealings with others, especially in economic affairs," he said. He expressed the hope that the two countries would make further progress in combining technological transfers with trade as well as in other areas such as joint ventures.

After the meeting, Yuan Baohua, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, briefed the Japanese visitors on China's economic situation.

Feted by Wang Zhen

OW191924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Wang Zhen met and gave a dinner here this evening in honor of Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations and Advisor to the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

Some members of the delegation from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade Inayama is leading were present on both occasions. Also present were Chinese State Councillor Kang Shien and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Rong Yiren.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE WATER CONSERVATIONISTS

OW190842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, here today met and had a friendly talk with a Japanese water conservancy delegation headed by Matazo Kajiki, member of Japanese House of Councillors and former director-general of the environment agency. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power. They will go to southern China to see water conservancy facilities.

DENG PUFANG ENDS VISIT, LEAVES HONG KONG FOR PRC

HK191426 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1325 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Report: "Deng Pufang Has Raised Charitable Funds Totaling HK\$58 Million" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 19 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Deng Pufang, deputy director in chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, and his party successfully concluded their 20-odd day visit to Hong Kong and departed this afternoon for Beijing on a CAAC flight.

At the airport he told reporters he was very pleased with this visit to Hong Kong. With the help of philanthropists, he had raised altogether HK\$58 million in charitable funds. He had also made many friends and become acquainted with many handicapped youths and children. He said that although this was his first visit to Hong Kong, he had a good impression of Hong Kong. He hoped that contacts between mainland China and Hong Kong will become more frequent. Also, he expressed the hope to come to Hong Kong again in the future if he has a chance.

Deng Pufang and his party arrived in Hong Kong for a visit on 28 August. During his stay in Hong Kong, Deng Pufang raised funds for the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped. In addition, he held an exhibition of contributed paintings, called on Governor Sir Edward Youde, and visited several social service associations. He also visited Macao for 2 days.

FURTHER ON CAAC CHIEF'S AUSTRALIA VISIT

Meet's Prime Minister

OW191259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Canberra, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke received Shen Tu, director-general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) and head of the visiting Chinese friendship delegation, at the Parliament House here today.

Hawke said that since Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Australia April last year and his visit to China last February, bilateral relations have developed substantially, especially in the cooperation of iron and steel industries. He said he believed that with the opening of direct flights between Beijing and Sydney, these relations would progress further. Chinese Ambassador to Australia Nie Goncheng was present at the meeting.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Sydney yesterday to mark the opening of direct air service between the two countries. Chairman of Qantas (the Australian international airline) J.B. Leslie hosted a dinner in Sydney yesterday in honor of Shen Tu and other members of the delegation. The delegation arrived here this morning.

Hawke Lauds Relations

OW192020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1944 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Canberra, September 19 (XINHUA) -- "The relationship between our two countries has undergone a remarkable growth since the visit of Premier Zhao Ziyang to Australia in April 1983 and my visit to China in February this year," Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said here today.

Speaking to a group of Chinese journalists who are travelling with the visiting Chinese friendship delegation led by Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration, Hawke cited as a new development in relations between the two countries the recent signing of an economic and technical agreement between their iron and steel industries.

He said, "I and my government attach very high importance to our relations with China." "We will, in the months and years ahead, do everything we can to assist in the deepening and broadening of that relationship." He stressed that relations with China remain "central to Australia's development of our relations in the (Asian and Pacific) region."

On China's economic policy, Hawke said changes of economic policy in China are "of fundamental importance for the future welfare of China. We want very much to be associated with them. We see them as important in economic terms but having wider significance as well."

JI PENGFEI MEETS BANGLADESH PARTY DELEGATION

OW141248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon a delegation of Bangladesh United People's Party headed by Kazi Jafar Ahmed, chairman of the party.

Ji briefed them on China's economic development and foreign policies. The two sides also exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.

HU QILI MEETS INDIAN COMMUNISTS 19 SEP

OW191333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today a delegation from the Communist Party of India (Marxist) led by Hanumantha Rao, member of the CPI (M) Central Committee and member of the Secretariat of the Andhra State Party Committee.

Both sides stressed at the meeting the importance of developing relations of good-neighbourliness between China and India and friendship between the two peoples.

The Chinese Communist Party and CPI (M) resumed relations last year. The delegation, composed of leading members of local party organizations, arrived here September 15 at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

PAKISTANI GENERAL HOSTS BANQUET IN BEIJING

OW200036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1730 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- Lieutenant General Aslam Beg, chief of General Staff of the Pakistani Army headquarters, hosted a return banquet at the Pakistani ambassador's residence this evening.

Present at the banquet were He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff Department, and Bhatti, Pakistani ambassador to the PRC. The delegation will leave Beijing for Shanghai tomorrow for a visit.

XIZANG, NEPAL AGREE TO INCREASE BILATERAL TRADE

OW160734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Lhasa, September 16 (XINHUA) -- China's Tibet Autonomous Region will in the next three years export wool, sheep, textiles and handicraft products to Nepal in return for rice, flour, cement and rolled steel.

This is the gist of an agreement just concluded by a Nepalese trade delegation with Tibet's trade department. The delegation led by Damdai Prasad Gautam, secretary of the Nepalese Ministry of Commerce, left Xigaze for home today.

During a two-week visit, the delegation and autonomous region agreed to further expand their exchanges over the record year of 1983, which saw trade rise to 13 million yuan (about 5.2 million U.S. dollars). Annual trade between Tibet and Nepal from 1980 to 1982 stood at 6 million yuan (about 2.5 million U.S. dollars).

Following the agreement reached during the talks, Tibet will annually export 750 tons of wool and 5,000 sheep as well as textile and handicraft products from 1985 to 1987. Nepal will supply the autonomous region with 7,000 tons of rice, 3,000 tons of wheat flour, 5,000 tons of cement and rolled steel, as well as drinks and other products, a year. Transport vehicles will also be aided in border crossings, and exchanges of salt and grain between Nepalese and Tibetans will be encouraged.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the growth of bilateral trade and agreed to further promote exchanges and help economic development on both sides of their common border.

NEPALESE MINISTER PRAISES FRIENDSHIP WITH PRC

OW161918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Katmandu, 16 (XINHUA) — Nepalese Foreign Minister Padma Bahadur Khatri this evening praised Nepal-China relations as a model of friendship between a major power and a small neighbor.

Speaking to some 200 people from various circles of Nepal and foreign diplomats at a meeting on China's foreign policy and China-Nepal relations held by the Nepal Council of World Affairs, the foreign minister said, "China has always shown full understanding towards Nepal's aspirations and needs." "The generous Chinese assistance to our development efforts, and in particular China's prompt and positive support to Nepal's zone of peaceful proposal, is greatly appreciated by the Nepalese people," he added.

Khatri pointed out that "The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence scrupulously pursued by China in the relations with other nations has indeed been a source of strength and encouragement, particularly for Nepal, which is China's next door neighbor and which is deeply committed to the policy of peace and development."

Addressing the meeting, Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Tu Guowei explained China's independent foreign policy and praised the development of friendship between China and Nepal. He also stressed the importance to safeguard world peace, The Chinese ambassador praised the Nepalese Government for its independent peaceful and non-aligned foreign policy.

QIAN CHANGZHAO MEETS NEPALESE ACADEMICIAN

OW151546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- Qian Changzhao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met Jagat Mohan Adhikari, former vice-chancellor of Tribhuvan University of Nepal, and his wife here this afternoon.

XINHUA CITES PCI LEADER AT L'UNITA FESTIVAL

OW170920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Rome, September 16 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Alessandro Natta today urged the Soviet and U.S. Governments to "abandon their rigid approach" and seek possibilities of easing the current tensions through joint efforts.

Speaking at the closing ceremony of the national festival of the paper L'UNITA, Natta said that the current international relations are dominated by the logic of confrontation and the logic of seeking military superiority.

"We frankly criticize the Soviet Union once again for its activities guided by power politics," he said. As the United States is also implementing an unprecedented plan for military build-up, he said, "we reaffirm that the number one task must be to preserve peace, save mankind and strive for disarmament."

Referring to Italy's internal affairs, Natta said, "the democratic alternative means the establishment of a new alliance, new majority and new ruling front consisting of the democratic and left-wing forces." The basis and essential points of this process cannot but be the principle and program for development, the reshaping of economic structure, social justice and the reorganization of the state organs, he said.

He said the democratic alternative "requires new political forces." The Italian Communist Party hopes that those who are concerned about the destiny, future and progress of the country and those who know that the party is, as it was, the basic national and democratic force, will unite, he said.

Natta's speech, the first he has made at a mass rally since he succeeded Enrico Berlinguer who died last June as the party's general secretary, was punctuated by applause.

During the annual festival, which began on August 30, there were discussions, debates, exhibitions and display-and-sale of newspapers, magazines and books published by the Italian Communist Party. About four million people took part in the festival, the second held in the capital in 12 years.

Representative of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Chen Yeping, head of the CPC newspaper delegation Xu Weicheng and Chinese Ambassador Lin Zhong attended the closing ceremony.

Natta Meets CPC Delegation

OW190751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Rome, September 18 (XINHUA) -- The Italian Communist Party's [PCI's] General Secretary Alessandro Natta expressed the hope today to further develop friendly relations with the Communist Party of China while receiving the representative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Chen Yeping and a Chinese press delegation.

Natta talked about the excellent relations between the two parties. "Comrade Enrico Berlinguer had made important contributions to the development of relations between our two parties. We will continue to promote our friendly relations on the basis of independence," he told the Chinese guests.

Chen conveyed to Natta and other leading comrades of the Italian Communist Party the sincere greetings from the CPC Central Committee and General Secretary Hu Yaobang. Natta asked Chen to convey his best wishes to Hu and the CPC Central Committee. Chen and his wife and the Chinese delegation were invited to take part in the journal L'UNITA festival on September 3 and 12 respectively. They will leave for home tomorrow.

FANG YI RECEIVES UK SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION

LD181838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Fang Yi met this afternoon a British scientific delegation of the House of Lords led by Lord Bessborough, member of the selected committee for science and technology of the House of Lords.

Arriving in Beijing yesterday, the delegation will visit later Xian and Shanghai to be acquainted with Chinese scientific research on aviation, space, information technique and new energy resources and explore the possibilities of cooperation with China.

SCIENCE DELEGATION ATTENDS BRITISH MEETING

OW150732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Norwich, Britain, September 14 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the China Association for Science and Technology continued its visit in Britain after attending the five-day annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Chinese delegation arrived in the country on Monday to attend for the first time the 146th annual meeting of the British Science Association. A symposium on China-UK collaboration in science was officially entered into the agenda of the annual meeting which was sponsored by the British Royal Society and attended by 3,000 scientists.

Yesterday afternoon, the five-member Chinese delegation got together with over 100 British scholars in scientific and cultural circles at the University of East Anglia. They reviewed scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries in the past and explored ways to further their cooperation in this respect.

The Chinese delegation's visit was planned in an accord signed two years ago between the China Association for Science and Technology and the British Royal Society.

Head of the delegation and Secretariat member of the China Science Association Liu Dongsheng has said that the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the biggest and most influential scientific and technological forum in Britain, and the activities it unfolds in Britain provide useful experiences for China in its modernization.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS GDR'S WILLI STOPH 19 SEP

OW200800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR (German Democratic Republic) Council of Ministers, met Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua today. In the meeting both sides agreed that there exist bright prospects for bilateral cooperation in economy, trade and science and technology. Chen Muhua conveyed Premier Zhao's sincere greetings to Stoph who also asked Chen to bring back his hearty greetings to the Chinese premier.

Before the meeting, Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Herbert Weiz, minister of the GDR science and technology, met with Chen Muhua and they exchanged views on strengthening bilateral cooperation.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Yang Chengxu held a banquet on the occasion of the visit. GDR minister of foreign trade and some other ministers were present.

SINO-POLISH SHIPPING PROTOCOL SIGNED IN WARSAW

OW190456 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1506 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Sep (XINHUA) — The 17th shareholders' meeting of the Sino-Polish Shipping Stock Company concluded here today. Zheng Guangdi, Chinese vice minister of communications, and Ryszard Pospieszynski, first deputy minister of the Polish Office of Maritime Economy signed a protocol the meeting on behalf of their respective governments. The meeting discussed various aspects of the work of the Sino-Polish Shipping Stock Company and decided on issues related to future developments. Both parties at the meeting greatly treasure the 33-year-old Sino-Polish shipping cooperation, which they saw as reflecting the spirit of bilateral cooperation based on equality, mutual benefit, and the principle of reaching agreement through consultation. This has played an important role in promoting friendship and developing economic cooperation between the two countries.

Zheng Guangdi arrived here on 3 September. During her stay in Poland, she called on Polish Transport Minister Janusz Kaminski, and visited ports, shipyards, and the Polish navigation college. She also met with leaders of Gdansk Province and Gdynia City, and was accorded a warm and cordial reception.

Yu Hongliang, Chinese ambassador to Poland, held a banquet this evening to mark the successful conclusion of the shareholders' meeting of the Sino-Polish Shipping Stock Company.

COAL INDUSTRY TALKS WITH POLAND YIELD COOPERATION

OW180801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, September 17 (XINHUA) — Polish Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner said here today that the Polish Government is pleased with the cooperation in the coal industry between Poland and China and hopes that the cooperation will be rapidly developed and increased.

Messner made the remark in a meeting with Chinese Minister of Coal Industry Gao Yangwen who arrived here on September 11 for a one-week state visit to Poland. Earlier, Gao held talks with Polish Minister of Mining and Power Industry Czeslaw Piotrowski. They exchanged views on the present situation in the coal industry in both countries and the prospects for future cooperation.

As a result of the talks, China will buy 50 comprehensive coal-mining machines from Poland over the next two years; Poland will furnish China with three medical aid stations for mine sites and seven gas-detector systems. The two countries also agreed to collaborate on manufacturing 60 comprehensive coal-mining machines from 1987 to 1989. In addition, "a permanent group for economic and scientific cooperation" is to be established to monitor further increases in cooperation between the coal industries of the two countries.

ENHANCED SPORTS COOPERATION WITH CSSR REPORTED

OW150904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Prague, September 14 (XINHUA) -- China and Czechoslovakia will enhance their cooperation in sports and set up a mixed committee to work out a programme on the cooperation in the field, this was revealed in an agreement between the two countries, signed here today. The agreement was reached between the Chinese Sports and Physical Culture Commission and Czechoslovak Sports Federation at a time when Xu Cai, vice minister of the Chinese Sports Commission, was on a visit to the country. The agreement said that the cooperation between the athletes of China and Czechoslovakia will make important contribution to the friendship among the world people and to world peace.

BEIJING OPERA TROUPE PERFORMS IN ROMANIA

OW160940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0908 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest, September 15 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Beijing Opera troupe gave its premier to a packed and enthusiastic audience at the Romanian Opera House here tonight. Among the highlights of the show were "The Magic Herb" and "The Meeting at the Broken Bridge," two selections from the Chinese fairy tale "Legend of the White Snake," and "the Disturbance in Heaven," an item based on the Chinese classical novel "Pilgrimage to the West."

The splendid performances by Chinese actors and actresses received round of warm applause. Among the audience were Executive Chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of Romania Tamara Maria Dobrin, Chairman of the Romania-China Friendship Union Ion Popescu-Puturi, Chairman of the Romanian Playwrights' Union Dina Cocea, and Chinese Ambassador to Romania Li Zewang.

This is the first time China has sent a Beijing Opera troupe to perform in this country. The troupe is led by Zhao Xijun, head of the Department of Culture of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

FURTHER ON TANZANIAN PRIME MINISTER'S PRC VISIT

Meets Li Xiannian

OW191114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian met Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim A. Salim and his party here this afternoon. Li told the visitors that relations between China and Tanzania "are very good." The late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai laid the foundation for the friendly relations together with President Julius K. Nyerere. "The present Chinese leaders will carry on the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou and continue to develop these relations," Li added.

Salim said that while in China he had constructive talks and discussions with General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Premier Zhao Ziyang and leading members of various departments. Li and Salim also exchanged views on ways of developing agriculture, the situation in southern Africa and other issues.

Present at the meeting were Tanzanian Minister of State of the Prime Minister's Office K. Ngombale-Mwiru; Minister of Water, Construction and Resources of Zanzibar Ali H. Pandu; and Tanzanian Ambassador to China C. George Kahama. Also present were Chinese Minister of Justice Zou Yu; Vice-Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan; Deputy to the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Li Ke; and Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania He Gongkai.

Comments on 'Useful' Contacts

OW191812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Both Tanzania and China agreed to strengthen their cooperation, Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim said here this afternoon at a press conference. Salim said his discussions with Chinese leaders were "extensive and useful."

"We have a long traditional friendship with China, and the friendship is backed up by very important cooperation in the economic and technical fields," Salim said. He praised the existing Tanzanian-Chinese relations as an excellent example of South-South cooperation. "I am gratified with China's assurance of support to our efforts in developing our country and her understanding of the problems confronting Africa."

Salim said South Africa had become more aggressive and he was sure of China's support for the struggle to end the apartheid in South Africa.

Hosts Zhao Ziyang

OW191820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim A. Salim said here this evening that the talks he held with Chinese leaders have strengthened the mutual understanding, unity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Salim was speaking at a return banquet given by him here this evening at Beijing's Great Hall of the People at the end of his visit in Beijing. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang attended.

Salim said in the toast that Tanzania and China shared common views on many international issues. He regarded the friendly cooperation between the two countries as an example of the friendship and unity among Third World countries.

He said Tanzanian people cherished the friendship with the Chinese people.

Premier Zhao Ziyang spoke highly of the meetings and talks between leaders of the two countries during the last few days. He said that the visit by Salim was short but very successful. Zhao said that as an old friend to China, Prime Minister Salim had made great contributions to the promotion of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Also present at the banquet were Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei, Minister of Justice Zou Yu, Advisor to the Foreign Ministry Gong Dafei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan and Deputy Head of the Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Jian Guanghua.

Loan Agreement Signed

OW200751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on the commodity loan extended by Chinese Government to the Government of Tanzania was signed here this morning. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim A. Salim put their signatures on the document.

After the signing ceremony, Zhao Ziyang bade farewell to Prime Minister Salim, congratulating him on his successful visit to China. Salim and his party left here this morning for Chengdu, capital of China's most populous province.

PRC SHOWS RURAL DEVELOPMENT WARES IN ZIMBABWE

OW192104 Beijing XINHUA in English 2019 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, September 19 (XINHUA) -- A five-day exhibition of international rural development technology opened here today. Seven countries, including China and thirty Zimbabwean companies, attended the exhibition.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Zimbabwean President Banana said that one of the policies of his country is to improve the life of the people in the rural area. He said that in spite of many years of political independence, underdevelopment, poverty and deprivation are distinguishing characteristics of the Third World countries due to years of colonial serfdom. "It must be stressed that vigorous efforts ought to be mounted to find relevant and indigenous solutions to local problems," he added.

It is expected that the exhibition will help promote technical innovations in the rural areas of the country and provide some means for the solution of the local problems.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON 1982 BEIRUT MASSACRE

HK181058 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 84 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Remember the Lesson Paid for With Blood"]

[Text] Yesterday was the second anniversary of the massacre of refugees in Beirut's Palestinian camps.

When night had just fallen on 16 September 2 years ago, a massacre of unparalleled savagery stained two Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut's Sabra and Shatila. Shots were heard all through the night; about 1,500 defenseless Palestinians, men and women, old and young, were slaughtered; corpses lay in disorder everywhere; and blood ran like a river.

The whole world was shocked by the inhuman massacre, and the Palestinian people and all peace-loving people with a sense of justice were filled with indignation, denouncing the atrocity with one voice.

As the world has long since learned, this fascist atrocity was deliberately planned by the Israeli authorities, who had staged aggression against Lebanon. Not long after the Palestinian armed forces were forced to withdraw from Beirut, the Israeli authorities immediately laid murderous hands on the Palestinians, old and weak, women and children, staying in the refugee camp in a vain attempt to slaughter all Palestinians. However, the butcher's knife of the enemy can in no way scare the Palestinian people, who are struggling for their existence. Contrary to the expectations of the reactionaires, over the past 2 years the Palestinian people have not ceased their fight even for a single day, although their revolutionary road has been rough and bumpy. Recently together with the Likud bloc, the Israeli Labor Party has formed a coalition Cabinet, and former Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who was cited as responsible for the massacre, has been included in the newly-formed Israeli Government. The Palestinian people cannot but maintain sharp vigilance over this. The new Israeli Cabinet will certainly provoke a more serious crisis if it continues its policy of aggression and expansion against the Palestinian people.

Today, when we commemorate the Palestinians killed in the massacre 2 years ago, we must remember the lesson paid for with blood and unite in an unremitting struggle against the Israeli aggressors, who illegally occupy Arab territory and trample under foot the rights of Palestinians and other Arab people. We are convinced that the just cause of the Palestinian people will surely win victory and the Israeli aggressors will inevitably be judged by history.

NPC COMMITTEE ENDS MEETING, RESULTS DETAILED

OW201319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) — A forestry law and a law concerning pharmaceutical control were approved here today at the seventh meeting of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee. The two laws will take effect from January 1 and July 1, 1985, respectively. The meeting, which ended here today, also made the following decisions:

--China will enter the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological and toxin weapons which was signed in April, 1972, in Washington, London and Moscow.

-- The consul treaty between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Poland, which was signed July 14, 1984 in Beijing by Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, on behalf of the Chinese Government, was approved.

The meeting appointed Song Jian minister in charge of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and Lu Dong minister in charge of the State Economic Commission.

Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended today's meeting which was presided over by Vice-Chairman Liao Hansheng. The meeting, which opened on September 11, adopted a decision on September 18 authorizing the State Council to draft tax regulations in the course of reforming the industrial and commercial tax system and issue them for trial implementation. But, the decision said, these draft regulations will not be applicable to China-foreign joint ventures and foreign enterprises in China.

Fang Yi, Zhang Jingfu Removed

OW201327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Song Jian was appointed minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission and Lu Dong minister in charge of the State Economic Commission at the seventh meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress Standing Committee which closed here today.

The meeting also approved the removal of two former ministers in charge of the commissions, Fang Yi and Zhang Jingfu.

The appointment and the removal were proposed by Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Song, 52, acted as director of a research office under the Ministry of National Defense, chief engineer and vice-minister of the former Seventh Ministry of Machine Building, and vice-minister of the astronautics industry. He is an alternate member of the 12th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Song is from Rongcheng County, Shandong Province. He studied in the Soviet Union in the 1950s.

The State Science and Technology Commission, an institution under the State Council, is in charge of organizing and guiding the development of national scientific and technological work.

Lu Dong, 69, acted as vice-minister and minister of heavy industry and metallurgical industry, minister of the former Third Ministry of Machine-Building and vice-minister in charge of the State Economic Commission.

SPOKESMAN ON JOINING BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

HK191454 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1237 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 19 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Wang Zhenyu, press spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said today the basic spirit of the "Anti-Biological Weapons Convention" is in keeping with China's consistent stand and is beneficial to the peace-loving countries and peoples in opposing aggression and defending world peace.

The Seventh Meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, in session in Beijing, will discuss Premier Zhao Ziyang's proposal on China's joining the "Anti-Biological Weapons Convention." A reporter asked: If China decides to join the convention, does this mean that China will destroy its store of germ and toxin weapons and stop making them? What influence will result from this action taken by China?

Wang Zhenyu replied China was one of the victims of biological (germ) weapons and has never researched, manufactured, produced, and possessed biological weapons, nor will it do so in the future. Therefore, destroying stocks of this kind of weapon and terminating the production of such weapons is not in question.

He also said China holds that the convention is imperfect. For example, it fails to clearly stipulate the "prohibition of using" biological weapons, fails to define specific and effective measures for supervision and examination, and lacks effective measures for dealing with cases in violation of the convention in accusation procedures. After joining the convention, China will, together with other countries, oppose any acts in violation of the convention, promote the further perfection of the convention, and will push forward the progress of disarmament.

GUANGMING RIBAO: PRC SENT DOG INTO SPACE IN 1967

HK200815 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0706 GMT 20 Sep 84

["Report: 'A Beijing Newspaper Reveals China First Sent a Dog Into Space 17 Years Ago' -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A puppy called Xiao Bao [Little Leopard] made a historic trip to space in 1967 on board a biological [sheng wu huo jian 3932 3670 3499 4628] rocket developed by China on its own.

GUANGMING RIBAO today carried an article by the Propaganda Department of the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense and confirmed the above report for the first time.

This article titled "Flying Into Outer Space" also revealed it was only 20 days after a certain superpower tore up its contracts signed with China and recalled all its specialists in 1960 that China launched its first short-range carrier rocket fueled by a Chinese-produced propellant.

NIE RONGZHEN EXPRESSES NATIONAL DAY WISHES

OW200539 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1147 GMT 18 Sep 84

[XINHUA reporter Xu Xinhua: "Realizing the Four Modernizations is My Highest Hope -- Interviewing Comrade Nie Rongzhen" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- While greeting the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, this reporter invited Comrade Nie Rongzhen, a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation who has struggled for more than six decades for the birth and prosperity of New China, to talk about his feelings and wishes for the state and people.

Dressed in a simple tunic suit and sitting in a rattan chair in the living room of his residence, Comrade Nie Rongzhen told this reporter enthusiastically: "You want to know my wishes? Realizing the four modernizations is my biggest wish. I hope the people and youth across the country will work hard to achieve this goal!"

Comrade Nie Rongzhen, who is 85 years old, joined the CPC in 1923. He participated in the Northern Expedition against the warlords, the Nanchang Uprising, the Guangzhou Uprising and, as political commissar of the First Red Army Corps, took part in the Long March. During the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war, he served as deputy commander and political commissar of the famed Eighth Route Army, commander and political commissar of the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Military Region, and commander of the North China Military Region, leading the People's Army in the fight across half of China, and making brilliant contributions to the victory of the people's revolution. Following the country's liberation, he became one of the pioneers and founders of the nation's scientific, technological, and industrial programs for national defense. Today, our country has its own strategic nuclear weapons and has successfully launched experimental communications satellites. Such internationally known achievements are inseparable from Nie Rongzhen's name.

When this reporter interviewed Marshal Nie at his residence on 12 September, he was reading a letter from the Hebei People's Publishing House. Although he is now unable to work much because of advanced age and physical frailty, he still cares for the nation's destiny at all times. I still remember the day when I visited him along with some central leaders during the 1982 Spring Festival when he was recuperating from a serious illness. He told the visitors -- Song Renqiong, Yang Shangkun, Kang Keqing and others: "I just came back from hell. I hope I can leave the hospital after the Spring Festival." Comrade Yang Shangkun advised him: "No need to rush to leave." Marshal Nie replied: "I have to join the new Long March, and I just cannot do it by staying in the hospital!" Yang Shangkun laughed: "Right! You will also break through the Lazi Gateway." Marshal Nie continued: "And Wuqi Town, too." Song Renqiong interrupted: "And also Fort Wayao." Yang Shangkun went on: "We shall also go east and cross the Huang He." Those present were deeply moved by these veteran comrades' optimism and militant remarks.

Now, more than 2 years have elapsed and Marshal Nie, with tenacity and dedication, continues making significant contributions to the party and the people during the new Long March. Whenever he comes across a problem in newspapers, documents or letters, or from talking with people -- especially problems concerning our country's scientific and technological development and problems of putting intellectuals to good use -- he never hesitates to bring it to the attention of the CPC Central Committee, along with his opinions. His secretary told this reporter that, in early 1981, scientists and technicians informed Marshal Nie in a letter that the cadres of certain units still discriminated against intellectuals politically, that scientists and technicians were aging, and that the titles of scientists and technicians were not fairly appraised. After earnest investigation and study, he wrote a letter to the State Council's bureau in charge of scientists and technicians' affairs, informing it of the complaints by these scientists and technicians. Along with his letter were his opinions on solving these problems. After reading the letter, Comrade Hu Yaobang maintained that Marshal Nie's opinions were important, and that departments concerned must seriously discuss them and ensure that the policies on intellectuals were effectively enforced. During the following year, Marshal Nie made a series of speeches, stressing the need to implement the policies on intellectuals and pointing out that attaching importance to the intellectuals' role was in the nation's fundamental interest and the key to achieving the four modernizations.

He said that people must combat all types of prejudice against intellectuals, and should never look down on or discriminate against them. Now, in this new historical period, he continues to care for intellectuals, just as he did the soldiers during the Long March.

Regarding how he feels during the 35th anniversary of the founding of the country, he said that what he wanted to convey is all in the "Memoirs of Nie Rongzhen," published not long ago.

The memoirs are being published in three volumes. The first volume, which has just come off the press, covers the period from his boyhood to the end of the Long March. Recalling the past in this volume, Marshal Nie summed up the experiences and lessons learned in the historical and revolutionary events in which he took part. Permeating the lines of his writings are his feelings on the revolutionary martyrs and his ardent love for the country. He said: during the protracted period of revolutionary struggle and war, our revolutionary martyrs shed their blood across the country and even in other countries and that, whenever he thinks of these comrades who died heroically for the revolutionary cause, he becomes so emotional he can hardly control himself. He also said he was saddened by the death of some comrades who died unnecessarily because of erroneous policies. He said: "All this makes me become even more convinced the revolutionary victory was not easily won, and that we cannot be too jealous with our revolutionary achievements."

Marshal Nie always treasures revolutionary achievements with actual deeds. To consolidate the nation's political situation marked by stability and unity, he wrote a letter to Comrades Xiaoping, Yaobang, and Chen Yun on 30 June 1971, pointing out it was necessary to liquidate the remnant factionalists of the "gang of four." As a vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, he has expressed special care for the development of the Armed Forces, and has put forward important and specific opinions on all branches of operation, ranging from military training, weaponry, and political work, to logistics services in the Armed Forces. Despite his advanced age, he has, since 1980, worked assiduously in writing his memoirs, hoping he could leave the younger generation the experiences and lessons our party and armed forces have gained over the past 50 years or more.

When this reporter visited Marshal Nie last Spring Festival, I saw a volleyball hanging prominently in the simple living room of his residence. It was a volleyball given him, with all the signatures of the members of the Chinese Women's volleyball team, after they had won the world title. He so loved the ball, which reflected the glory of the country, that he displayed it in the most prominent part of his living room. Although this is a small act, it reflects, in a touching way, this veteran revolutionary's strong patriotism, his strong national confidence, and his national pride. He tells the entire nation in his memoirs: "We must have greater confidence in facing the future, and we must keep on advancing firmly along the socialist course. Our conviction is unshakable. I am convinced that because of our hard work, a strong and modern socialist China will appear standing tall in the world, and that following its twists and turns, the world communist movement will certainly continue to develop. The law of historical development manifested by Marxism will become irresistible in the long run."

BING XIN WRITES ARTICLE ON NATIONAL IDENTITY

HK130957 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 16, 16 Aug 84 pp 9-10, 8

[Article by Bing Xin]: "Thoughts on the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC"]

[Text] Of the past 80 years of my life, it is only in the latter 35 years since the founding of New China that I have felt I am a proud and elated Chinese!

I was born in October 1900 in the 9.6 million square km territory of China which bore numerous bruises as the evidence of devastation by imperialists! It was in the same year that the eight-power allied forces intruded into Beijing and brought unprecedented catastrophe to the Chinese people. When I studied and traveled abroad, I often saw valuable Chinese cultural relics on display in museums or kept in private collections in imperialist countries.

I lived carefree on a foothill on the coast in Yantai, Shandong Province when I was an innocent little girl. When I grew up to be a sensible 8 or 9 year-old girl, my father, then the principal of the Institute of the Navy, talked to me one day when we were sitting on the beach, watching the glowing sunset. After a moment's silence, he suddenly began to talk, filled with indignation: "You may think the coast at Yantai is the most beautiful in China. I tell you, there are a great many beautiful harbors along the coast of our country, such as Weihaiwei, Dalian Bay, Qingdao, and many other places which are by no means inferior to Yantai. However, we do not control all these ports ourselves. Weihaiwei is occupied by the English, Dalian Bay by the Japanese, and Qingdao by the Germans. Why do we have to build our own Navy school on this deserted and remote city of Yantai? We were forced to move here!"

Then, filled with grief and indignation, my father talked to me about his experience in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895. He was then the second mate in charge of artillery on board the Weiyuan warship. On the first day of the war, a comrade-in-arms standing by him was hit in the abdomen by a shell. His abdomen was blasted open and his intestines spread on the smokestack. After the battle, my father tore his comrade-in-arms' burnt intestines off the smokestack and put them back into the dead man's abdomen. My father said: "This scene has remained fresh in my memory ever since, like something which just happened today. We are bound to take revenge on the enemy for this! We have been bullied by the formidable alien enemy and have lost so many people, so much land, and so much money. After that battle, I served aboard a cruiser and often visited foreign countries. I have been to Japan, Britain, France, Italy.... Wherever I was, I felt that we were discriminated against. What a poor people we Chinese are! Without rejuvenation, China is bound to be carved up by foreigners!"

The story my father told me during that beautiful dusk loomed large like a dark cloud over my immature and pure mind and pressed my childish heart like an enormous rock. Then my innocent eyes suddenly began to notice many things which made me feel ashamed! Standing on the beach, I saw various warships and merchant ships with different foreign flags emerging from and disappearing on the horizon. In summer every year, a few U.S. warships used to come here on vacation, and there were drunken frolics and murders almost every day. And there were also many Japanese bars, shops, and whorehouses in the small city of Yantai. When I was 11 years old, my family traveled to Shanghai from Yantai by a merchant ship of the British Jardine Matheson Company. Many Europeans onboard, swollen with arrogance, leaned over the side of the deck and threw kernels from the first-class cabin into the passenger cabin. Chinese passengers were not allowed to stay in a first-class cabin even if they could afford first-class tickets. When our ship entered the mouth of the Wangpu Jiang, I saw a lot of foreign merchant ships and warships lying at anchor in the river. On the pier, our compatriots, perspiring all over and whipped on by foreign foremen, were transporting the treasure the imperialists plundered from China. There were concessions of various foreign countries in Shanghai; foreign firms, factories, banks and clubs could be seen everywhere in the street, and there was also a racecourse and a park on whose front door a sign read "Chinese and dogs not allowed"! Many streets were named after purely foreign instead of Chinese personages, for example, Avenue Joffre, Moulmen Road, and so on. Almost all the car and rickshaw passengers were foreigners while all the car drivers and rickshaw boys were Chinese.

Our family traveled to Tianjin via Shanghai 2 years later. What we saw in Tianjin was the same as in Shanghai -- the city was divided into several concessions respectively controlled by different imperialist countries! In the foreign concessions, policemen treated Chinese worse than beasts of burden. From Tianjin we went to Beijing. Leaving the Beijing railway station, we had to pass through Dongjiaominxiang before reaching downtown Beijing. This was the most unique "embassy district" in the world! A field to the east of the embassy district, today the Dongdan Park, was then the drill ground for the guard units of various embassies. It was on this field that foreign soldiers in different uniforms put on airs and drilled before Chinese people who were filled with grief and indignation. I was then 12 years old and had not yet gone abroad. But, as a Chinese, I felt humiliated everywhere on our own territory!

Later on, in 1915, the Japanese militarist government proposed the 21-point demands to Yuan Shikai, who was then attempting to crown himself emperor. I was then a high school student. We students of Beiman Middle School marched in procession to the central park, today Zhongshan Park, to contribute patriotic donations. There were huge crowds of people around the Sheji Terrace in the park that day, the first time I witnessed such a solemn and moving spectacle. When I returned home, I saw my father hanging on the wall of his study a poster on which were printed a few words: "The 7 July Event," all characters being collected from handwriting by Yue Fei. In front of this poster published to mark the national humiliation, my father and I held each other's hands, holding back our tears in deep indignation. After that, on 4 May 1919, in order to stop the northern warlords from selling out Qingdao to the Japanese imperialists, students in Beijing launched the grand and spectacular May Fourth Movement. Then came the "18 September Incident" of 1931 and the "7 July Incident" of 1937....Examples of oppression and humiliation suffered by the Chinese people in those days are too numerous to mention one by one. Everyone of the several hundred millions of the Chinese people had his own grievances. A few years ago I wrote a poem entitled "Because We Are Still Young," a section of which follows:

I never felt young in my youth!
At that time surrounding me were:
Unbridled warfare waged by the imperialists, and
A society where the evil feudalism ran amok.
Corpses littered every place, and tears and blood flowed like a river.
There were more national humiliation days than festivals.
And this was China when I was young!

This portrays my depressed mood at that time. After my graduation from college, I furthered my studies in the United States. After my studies abroad, I returned to my country and taught for 10 years. Then I traveled abroad again. As a "student" or a "traveler" abroad, I never felt I was inferior to foreigners. However, as a "Chinese," I used to feel frustrated whenever I sat in first-class ship cabins or train compartments where a European or a Japanese whom I had never met before might appear in front of me, make a bow, and ask me: "Which part of Japan do you come from, Madam?" On an occasion like this, I could do nothing but answer him or her politely: "Sorry, I am a Chinese." Why could we Chinese not sit in first-class cabins and compartments in ease?

In order to liberate themselves from oppression by the imperialists, the Chinese people engaged in arduous struggle for several decades and finally found the correct path. Under the leadership of the CPC, hundreds of millions of people turned their grief and indignation they had borne for more than a century into enormous strength. They resolutely overthrew the big mountains that had lain like a dead weight on their backs. What an earthshaking shock this was!

And this message was transmitted to people all over the world when our leader Chairman Mao Zedong announced at Tiananmen in Beijing 35 years ago: "The Chinese people have risen to their feet!"

"Without the CPC, there would be no New China." This is a conclusion filled with truth and wisdom which the Chinese people drew from their bitter experience in the struggle they waged with blood and tears for more than a century. We are convinced in the depths of our minds that only the party of the laboring people can steadfastly stand by the people, thoroughly remove once and for all the bloodsucking pipes imperialists stuck into China, and completely cure all the wounds left by imperialists on our land!

China was liberated. As a Chinese from New China, I no longer feel inferior to others. I feel proud, but not arrogant. I know that the "equal treatment we receive from foreigners" was won by New China founded by the CPC. And now, a mild attitude has replaced my pride. I will strive vigorously and steadfastly for world peace and human progress together with the peoples of all nations who "treat us equally." Since I joined studies and work in the early 1950's, I have traveled abroad more than a dozen times in the capacity of writer and peace worker and as a mother. I have visited many countries which my father had visited before: Japan, Britain, France, Italy, and so on. I no longer feel inferior to the people in these countries! I will unite with the peace-loving people of all nations, including those people who have not yet been able to live proudly, and struggle to the end to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace!

1 August 1984

GUANGMING RIBAO ON NEGATING EXTENSIVE DEMOCRACY

HK191320 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Wang Qianghua, Liu Jiancheng, Li Jingrui, Zhang Yide, and Tao Kai: "Why Must We Thoroughly Negate 'Extensive Democracy'?"]

[Text] [Editor's note] Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: "Without a stable and united political situation, people will not be able to keep their minds on economic construction." Our "four modernizations" require a stable and peaceful environment. "Extensive democracy," which was fashionable for a time during the "Cultural Revolution," is one of the factors that led our country into turmoil. At present it is of immediate significance to thoroughly negate it. In the course of party rectification, the thorough negation of "extensive democracy" is an important ingredient of the thorough negation of the "Cultural Revolution" and of the efforts to achieve ideological unity and to strengthen the party spirit. For this reason, we particularly publish this article so that readers may use it as a reference aid in their studies. [end editor's note]

1. Why Do We Say That "Extensive Democracy" Goes Against the Basic Principles of Marxism?

As a political term, "extensive democracy" was proposed in 1957 to describe things vividly. From the very beginning, it had no scientific definition and was not used as a scientific concept. It was only during the "Cultural Revolution" that "extensive democracy" began to be used as a method to mobilize the masses from top to bottom to openly expose all aspects of the so-called "dark side of socialist society," and the term then became a fashionable one that was used extensively. Viewing "extensive democracy" in connection with the turbulence in the "Cultural Revolution," we may find that it goes against the basic principles of Marxism in at least the following areas:

First, "extensive democracy" negates the party's leadership. Socialist democracy must be based on the Communist Party's leadership. This is an important principle of Marxism-Leninism. Our country's Constitution also stipulates that ours is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class. The leadership of the working class is effected through its political party's leadership over the state. However, during the "Cultural Revolution," party committees at all levels were paralyzed by "extensive democracy" and were not able to exercise normal leadership over state affairs in all fields. Consequently, the political and economic life of our nation and our work in all fields were thrown into an extremely chaotic situation and were seriously disrupted. Therefore, "extensive democracy" under the guidance of such a slogan as "Carry out the revolution by kicking out party committees" is by no means socialist democracy; instead, it is only a kind of extreme anarchism.

Second, "extensive democracy" negates the socialist legal system. During the "Cultural Revolution," there was a prevailing phrase, "Daring to defy laws human and divine." This was not only advocated but was also put into practice. Under the impact of the "extensive democracy" tide in those days, our Constitution and laws were seriously trampled upon and our public security organs, procuratorates, and law courts, as well as the entire judicial system, were "smashed to pieces." In these circumstances, the small number of evildoers could be free from any punishment, but there were no basic guarantees for the people's rights.

Third, "extensive democracy" sets democracy against centralism. It only advocates democracy and negates centralism, thus also negating democracy and only leading to ultra-democracy. For example, the prevailing idea of "reach a consensus through consultation" during the "Cultural Revolution" went against the principle of democratic centralism, because no resolution could be made if a small number of people or even one person raised an objection. In this condition, the minority did not need to be subordinate to the majority, but the majority had to be subordinate to the minority. The minority or even the single person could thus have a "veto" right. The principle of democratic centralism was completely negated.

Fourth, "extensive democracy" obliterates the class nature of democracy. Marxism holds that democracy is a historical category with a certain class nature. That is to say, democracy is formed under certain historical conditions and develops along with history's development. Lenin said: "Democracy is a form of the state, one of its varieties." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 257) As a form of the state, democracy bears a distinct class nature. Marxism give clear definitions for democracy of different classes under different historical conditions. There is the democracy of slave owners, democracy in cities in the Middle Ages, democracy of the bourgeoisie, and socialist democracy. Marxism has never used such a vague and unscientific concept as "extensive democracy." Democracy is a political category in the social superstructure, which is built on a certain economic base and in turn serves this economic base. In the historical period of socialism, neither socialist democracy nor proletarian democracy is built on the socialist economic base (which finds expression mainly in the public ownership system over the means of production). However, the proposition of "extensive democracy" only emphasizes the scale of democracy, but obliterates the essential difference between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy. It provides a synonym for the abstract theory of "general democracy" which denies its class nature. In fact, some people who were keen about "extensive democracy" thought that small-scale democracy could not satisfy their craving. What they desired was the democratic system pursued by the Western bourgeoisie. Although the proposition of "extensive democracy," which neglects the class nature of democracy, was quite "vivid," it fundamentally violated the basic principles of Marxism. Marxists should draw a clear line of demarcation and should not use the term as a "figurative expression." The "figurative use" of the term could only be a serious mistake in theory.

2. Why Do We Say That in Order To Totally Negate the "Great Cultural Revolution" It Is Necessary To Totally Negate "Extensive Democracy"?

First, during the "Cultural Revolution," "extensive democracy" was proposed together with the wrong "leftists" theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." It was used as a method to struggle against the "capitalist-roaders," to carry out the "great political revolution in which one class overthrows the other," and to seize power from the "capitalist-roaders." The theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" was a product based on an idealistic appraisal of the situation. It did not conform to Marxism-Leninism, did not tally with China's reality, and obviously deviated from the fundamental principle of combining the universal tenets of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. The wrong content of this theory determined that the form or method of "extensive democracy," which served the theory, was also wrong. Moreover, the method of "extensive democracy" also enabled the wrong theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" to acquire a suitable form to express itself and fully display its harmfulness, resulting in a great disaster for our party and state.

Second, during the "Cultural Revolution," "extensive democracy" was viciously developed. One of its prominent expressions was, "To kick out the CPC Committee and make revolution," and the peak of its development was "to seize power." It was not only expressed in the form of "four freedoms," but also in the form of establishing revolutionary ties, organizing factional groups and fighting teams, and by creating a series of unjust, false, and wrong cases through various mean tricks, as criticizing and struggling against some people, parading them through the streets, searching their houses and confiscating their property, and kidnapping some of them. All this seriously obscured the demarcation line between the enemy and ourselves. As a result, a large number of party and state leading cadres at various levels, who were the backbone of the socialist cause, were severely attacked, and many intellectuals who had ability and had made remarkable achievements were persecuted. "Extensive democracy" appeared to be dynamic and vigorous, but in reality it was something advocated by a small number of people who liked to do as they pleased while the majority of people were oppressed.

Third, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," "extensive democracy" created splits among the masses and undermined the people's unity. Following the "great debate," there were numerous factional groups and endless factional struggles, which led to large-scale "all-round civil war." As a result, the factories had to cease production, the schools had to suspend classes, and government organs had to stop work. The whole country was in a state of disturbances. Even to this day, there are still some remaining influences of factionalism among the people, which cannot be easily eliminated without great effort.

Fourth, "extensive democracy" did not really "throw the enemy into confusion," but instead threw us into confusion. For this reason, during the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the purpose of changing the "great disorder under heaven" into the "great order across the land" was not achieved. Instead, it provided some opportunists, careerists, and conspirators with an opportunity to achieve their aims. In particular, it was exploited by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques as a tool to usurp party and state power. By means of "extensive democracy" they did their utmost to bring calamity to the country and the people and thus threw our party, state, and people into an abyss of disaster.

Fifth, in appearance, those who advocated "extensive democracy" also cried out loudly for "democracy," but the result of implementing "extensive democracy" was the rampant development of anarchism and feudal autocratic fascism. Anarchism and autocracy are extreme opposites. However, just as Engels pointed out: "Ultra-anarchism and ultra-autocracy can be transformed into each other." ("Minor Logic," Section 81, footnote 1) As a result of the rampant development of anarchism and autocracy, the broad masses of people were completely deprived of their democratic rights, and the democratic system and democratic life of the state were seriously sabotaged. The so-called "extensive democracy" did not mean democracy at all. Therefore, it was the sabotage and negation of socialist democracy.

3. Why Is It Said the Solution To Contradictions Among the People Should Not Adopt the Form of "Extensive Democracy?"

In a socialist country, there inevitably exist contradictions between the state and the individual, between the collective and the individual, between the leadership and the masses, and between different segments of the people. All these contradictions can be summarized into one category: contradictions among the people. With regard to the solution of these contradictions, our party has a basic principle, that is, "unity-criticism-unity."

Under the guidance of this principle, when contradictions occur among the people, it is necessary to proceed from the desire for unity and resolve contradictions through the methods of criticism and self-criticism. There are many forms for developing criticism. For example, criticisms and opinions can be proposed to the leading organs and leading cadres at various levels through various kinds of meetings, such as the party congresses at various levels, the people's congresses at various levels, the meetings attended by representatives of the staff and workers, and so on; problems in relation to certain leading organs or certain leading cadres can be publicly exposed through the party's newspapers, and so on. Practice has proven it absolutely practical to reflect conditions, criticize or suggest, and expose evil persons or things through these channels, leading to the correct solution of the contradictions among the people. Before 1956, people could air their views freely on various occasions, and problems were discussed on an equal footing and in a democratic atmosphere between the upper levels and the lower levels; after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, people enjoyed ease of mind, and they called the lively and brisk political situation "spring in a garden with a hundred species of flowers in blossom." All this demonstrates that only when the contradictions among the people are resolved through the formulation of "unity-criticism-unity" can a lively, stable, and unified political situation emerge.

However, the "extensive democracy" with the "four bigs" as its primary content is diametrically opposed to this. It brought problems, which could have been solved within the scope of organizations, enterprises, or schools to society, causing ideological confusion, disrupting the normal course of work, production, education, scientific research, and daily life, and affecting social stability; it treated the problems which should have been solved through normal methods with the method of "raising a rumpus," thinking, quite mistakenly, that "small rumpus leads to a small solution, a big rumpus to a big solution, and no rumpus leads to no solution." Consequently, the incidents became more complicated and the contradictions of two different natures were confused, which not only increased the difficulty in tackling the problems but also provided chances for evil elements to stir up trouble. Many facts indicate that the solution of contradictions among the people by "extensive democracy" may give temporary satisfaction to certain people, but it cannot truly solve any contradictions in the end.

"Extensive democracy" is not socialist democracy, but is anarchism and ultrademocracy, and it is in essence "the target of attack being directed upward." Furthermore, anarchism and ultrademocracy originate from individualism. If a person adopts the stance of individualism, it is impossible for him to correctly understand and exercise socialist democratic rights. Nor is it possible for him to correctly use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to handle contradictions among the people. Under the socialist system, individual interests should be subordinate to collective interests, local interests subordinate to overall interests, and temporary interests subordinate to long-term interests -- this is a basic standpoint in resolving contradictions among the people. Of course, the emphasis laid on this point does not mean it is unnecessary to attach importance to individual, local, and temporary interests. In the final analysis, under the socialist system, the individual, local, and temporary interests are in conformity with the collective, overall, and long-term interests. What is termed the correct handling of contradictions among the people does include the regulation of mutual relationships of various kinds of interests in accordance with the principle of unified planning with due consideration for all concerned.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The democracy needed by the Chinese people today can only be the socialist democracy, or people's democracy, and cannot be the capitalist individualistic democracy." "Extensive democracy" is precisely the capitalist individualistic democracy, which cannot be used to correctly handle the contradictions among the people.

4. Is "Extensive Democracy" a Weapon for Fighting Bureaucracy?

In the eyes of some comrades, we should not so "thoroughly" negate "extensive democracy," because, after all, it has its positive role in opposing bureaucracy. They say that in the past, we relied precisely on the weapon of "extensive democracy" to deal with bureaucracy. Are we going to allow the bureaucrats to act as they please if we thoroughly negate "extensive democracy" now?

The idea that the so-called "extensive democracy" can be used to deal with bureaucrats was proposed in the late 1950's when our party began its rectification. In addition to the fact that the idea of "extensive democracy" is not a scientific concept, they alone held the view at that time that "extensive democracy" could be used to deal with bureaucracy in our ranks as well as the imperialists, feudalists and bureaucratic capitalists do. This idea was wrong from the very beginning in confusing the two categories of contradictions of a different nature. This mistake in theory gave rise to serious results in practice later.

Can "extensive democracy" then really be used to deal with bureaucracy? Practice has already provided us with a negative conclusion on this question. A review of the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution" shows us how at that time big-character posters that framed people were rampant, how many big sticks were wielded, and how many labels were branded at will onto our people. At that time the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques were advocating "extensive democracy" under the pretext of "fighting against capitalist-roaders" and "opposing the bureaucratic class." What were the results? It caused liberalism and anarchism to run rampant, gave rise to the emergence of a number of political pickpockets and economic embezzlers, and brought about a complete decade of serious civil disorder! Comrade Deng Xiaoping once pointed out: "Our historical experiences have proven it has never been successful to use the method of carrying out large-scale mass movements instead of the method of solving, through reasoning and patient discussion, problems related to the ideological problems among our masses of people."

"Nor has this method ever been successfully used instead of the method of making sound and steady progress in solving problems related to the reforms in our existing systems and to the establishment of the new system." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 296). The method of the so-called "extensive democracy" is precisely that of carrying out large-scale mass movements. Using this method to solve the problem of bureaucracy will bring about results precisely contrary to our wishes.

Some comrades think: "Using the method of 'extensive democracy' can force some stubborn bureaucrats to solve problems. Is there not something commendable in this?" We should admit that in reality there are indeed the leaders of a small number of units who stand high above the masses, show no concern about the weal and woe of the masses of people, and thus have caused repeated delays in solving the problems in their units or have thus failed to set about to solve them and have been forced to solve them only when some of the masses took some radical actions to force them. However, the emergence of this phenomenon cannot be used as a grounds to support the view that "extensive democracy" can be used to deal with bureaucracy. The first reason for this is that using the so-called "extensive democracy" to deal with some stubborn bureaucrats is only a practice of using erroneous methods to deal with erroneous things. The second reason is that those comrades who make trouble do not know that fundamentally, those stubborn bureaucrats do not fear "extensive democracy." As the property in a unit belongs to the public and not to the bureaucrats themselves, in these circumstances the state and the masses of people themselves, not the bureaucrats, will be the ultimate sufferers.

We should see that bureaucracy is a longstanding and complicated historical phenomenon. Our bureaucratic phenomenon at present differs from the bureaucracy of old China as well as from bureaucracy in the capitalist countries. The emergence of our bureaucracy in the capitalist countries. The emergence of our bureaucracy is internally linked with the longstanding failure to implement strict administrative regulations and the personal responsibility system from the top down and the failure to strictly and clearly define each organization and official's scope of power. It is also closely related to the view we held for a long time that planned management in a socialist system must be a management system with a high degree of centralization over our economy, politics, culture and society. Under this system of centralization, even some of the correct measures our party adopted in the past could bring about little effect, let alone the extremely wrong method of "extensive democracy."

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has firmly grasped the link of economic structural reform while grasping the reforms in our leadership and cadre systems. These sets of reforms have been scoring achievements in fighting against bureaucracy! Practice has made us realize that in order to actually overcome bureaucracy, we must focus on reforms. Of course, by upholding that we should rely on reforms in overcoming bureaucracy, we do not mean we negate the necessity for the masses of people to fight against bureaucracy. As a matter of fact, our party and government have given much support to the struggle of the masses against bureaucracy. This has been fully reflected in both our party Constitution and the Constitution of our country. During the current party rectification, the key to rectifying our work style is to overcome bureaucracy and correct the activities of exploiting one's power of office to pursue private ends. All our party members and all our citizens must treasure this right, learn how to use it, and correctly carry out the struggle against bureaucracy.

5. Will Thoroughly Negating "Extensive Democracy" Limit Democracy?

The purpose of thoroughly negating "extensive democracy" is not to discard democracy but to develop socialist democracy better; or in other words, to develop socialist democracy, it is necessary to thoroughly negate "extensive democracy."

"Extensive democracy" is definitely not a form of socialist democracy, as it undermines and negates socialist democracy. Therefore, in developing socialist democracy, we should thoroughly discard the form of "extensive democracy" and seek a form for developing socialist democracy from the objective law of the development of socialist society.

The 12th CPC National Congress proposed the general tasks of realizing the four modernizations and building a socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy in the new historical period. According to the requirements of the general tasks, it is necessary to continue to develop socialist democracy so as to guarantee and support the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Building a high degree of socialist democracy is one of our fundamental aims and tasks. This determines the position and role of socialist democracy in the entire socialist cause. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Without democracy, there can be no socialism." This scientifically summarizes the relationships between democracy and socialism.

Because socialist democracy and the normal practice of democracy were seriously undermined during the "Great Cultural Revolution," since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee the party and the state have done a great deal of work in restoring and developing socialist democracy. At present, they are adopting various effective measures to further develop socialist democracy. These measures are: to expand socialist democracy to political, economic, and cultural life and to various fields of social life, to develop democratic management in enterprises and trades, and to develop mass autonomy in social life at the basic level; to use democracy as a method of self-education among the people; to establish equal relationships between people and to establish correct relationships between individuals and society in line with the principles of socialist democracy; and to combine socialist democracy with the socialist legal system so as to systematize and legalize socialist democracy. We are convinced that by following the party's principles, policies, and measures, we will certainly realize a high degree of socialist democracy.

Here, it is necessary to differentiate between socialist democracy and "extensive democracy" and to eradicate the pernicious influence of "extensive democracy" so as to prevent "extensive influence" from hampering the building of socialist democracy. For this reason, the following relationships should be given particular attention.

First, the relationship between democracy and party leadership. In practicing socialist democracy, we must uphold party leadership. This is an unshakable principle which has been proven through practice. Several years ago some people proposed the slogan of "kicking out party committees to practice democracy," which in fact was a reproduction of the slogan "kicking out party committees to make revolution" proposed during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and was a manifestation of "extensive democracy." With regard to this slogan, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Is it not clear what kind of 'democracy' they refer to by kicking out party committees to practice it?... If we allow them to continue to kick out party committees, the four modernizations drive will come to nothing."

Second, the relationship between democracy and centralism. Democracy and centralism are in dialectical unity. Centralism without democracy will lead to a patriarchal rule, under which one person alone has the say, and to a personality cult. We must oppose this. Democracy without centralism will lead to ultrademocracy, to "extensive democracy," and to the loss of democracy.

Third, the relationship between democracy and the legal system. Our socialist democracy is by no means "without law." "Democracy without law" means "extensive democracy," under which the practice of democracy is impossible.

6. What Should We Rely on To Guarantee the People's Democratic Rights?

As we have discussed above, in bringing about democratic rights and resolving the contradictions among the people, we cannot rely on the means of "extensive democracy." What should we then rely on to guarantee the democratic rights of citizens and to correctly handle the contradictions among them? Aside from the party line and policies, we must also rely on socialist laws.

Law is the rule of conduct for regulating the social relations between man and man, and is based on state coercive measures. The law has clear and definite stipulations on what people are allowed to do (lawful rights) and what people are demanded not to do or prohibited from doing (lawful duties). The law is not only a powerful tool for punishing criminals and resolving the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves but also an important means to educate the people and regulate contradictions among them.

In a socialist society, there are contradictions among the people in large numbers, which are manifested in real life in the form of various disputes, such as property right disputes, matrimonial disputes, family quarrels, and in such questions of violations of the law and discipline as infringement of the rights and interests of the state or other people and the damaging of public or others' property. In handling these disputes and questions, apart from relying on the party line and policies and the departments concerned, it is also advisable to rely on state laws and judicial organs. China's Constitution explicitly stipulates: "The state adheres to the principle of socialist democracy and ensures the people the right to participate in the management of state affairs and of all economic and cultural undertakings, and the right to supervise the organs of state and their personnel." (Article 17) With a view to guaranteeing the democratic rights of citizens are not to be violated, the Constitution also stipulates: "Citizens have the right to lodge complaints with state organs at any level against any person working in a state organ, enterprise or institution for transgression of law or neglect of duty. Citizens have the right to appeal to state organs at any level against any infringement of their rights. No one shall suppress such complaints and appeals or retaliate against persons making them." (Article 55) In accordance with the spirit of the Constitution's stipulations, in its Volume II, Chapter Four, China's Criminal Law specifically stipulates the "crime of violating the personal rights of citizens and their democratic rights," and in Chapter Eight it specifically stipulates the "crime of dereliction of duty" and that those who commit the crime of dereliction of duty in a serious manner should be subject to criminal punishment, and those whose cases are not serious enough to constitute a crime should also be subject to administrative disciplinary measures according to relevant stipulations. Since liberation China has promulgated many laws (including decrees, regulations, and other legally binding documents) one after another. These laws deal with various aspects of social life, stipulate the relationship between rights and duties of personnel concerned, and thus can be taken as bases in correctly handling various disputes among the people. "The court is a tool for teaching the people to observe discipline." (Lenin). The court "should handle a number of disputes among the people." (Mao Zedong) Practice over past years has also confirmed this point. Particularly after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee reaffirmed on many occasions that "there must be laws for people to follow, and these laws must be observed. Their enforcement must be strict and lawbreakers must be dealt with." Our socialist legal system is becoming increasingly sound and perfect. In this situation, we must attach more importance to handling the contradictions among the people and regulating the relations among them by relying on socialist laws.

The argument asserting that the contradictions among the people which can be resolved by relying on laws and policies can be resolved through "extensive democracy" can lead only to an abnormal situation of "defying laws human and divine" and cause social turmoil rather than really settling problems. The historical tragedy of the decade-long "Great Cultural Revolution" should on no account be repeated.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PROMOTING, DEMOTING CADRES

HK200608 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Let the Competent Move Up and the Incompetent Come Down"]

[Text] It seems that there has long existed an unwritten convention which governs cadre appointment. That is, so long as the cadres make no major mistakes, they cannot be demoted or dismissed even if their performance is mediocre [ping yong 1627 1661] or even poor. This is a serious bad practice inherent in the cadre system. The leading comrades of the Fuzhou Military District have obliterated this one-sided, "traditional" idea by demoting the chief of staff of a certain division who failed to create a new situation. They have indeed taken an insightful course of action.

In reforming the cadre system, the central issue is to promote those comparatively young cadres who are eager to reform, have the courage to make innovations, are educated, have professional knowledge, and who know how to lead people in place of those who attempt nothing and accomplish nothing, are lacking in initiative and overcautious, whose performance is mediocre, who can only maintain the achievements of their predecessors, and cannot create a new situation. Only in this way can a large number of bold and knowledgeable cadres come forth like the waves of the Chang Jiang, which keep driving on those before, and only in this way can our cause prosper. And then, there will be no lack of successors to carry on our cause.

In order to speed up the four modernizations, we must promote those cadres with the courage to create a new situation even if they have made some minor mistakes. However, we must not promote those obsequious [wei wei nuo nuo 0787 0787 6179 6179] good-for-nothings [gan bu liao shi qing de ren 1626 0008 0055 0057 1906 4104 0086] who appear to be spotless. As for those cadres who have just become members of leading bodies, it is also necessary to assess them according to this criterion. It is necessary to back their bold reforms and innovations. Their mistakes can be excused. However, they must not waste their time or stop improving themselves. As for those cadres proven by practice to be really incompetent, [bu cheng zhi 0008 4468 5120] they should be dismissed or demoted, depending on their performance, without sparing anyone's sensibilities or making special allowances. Only by doing so can we reinvigorate the work concerning the cadres, promote the really competent, and demote the incompetent.

HU QILI, LI PENG ATTEND SUBWAY OPENING

OW190919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) --The long-awaited second stage of the Beijing subway system opened with a ceremony held at its terminal today. Party and government leaders Hu Qili and Li Peng, and Beijing municipal leaders Li Ximing and Chen Xitong attended the ceremony and then took the train together with other participants.

The new line stops at 13 stations in its 16.1-km loop around the northern limits of the old city center. It can carry 128,000 people a day.

The trip will take 24 minutes, against 40 minutes or more by bus, officials said.

The first stage of the subway was completed in 1969. Running 23.6 km from Pingguoyuan in west Beijing to the city's central railway station, it now transports about 300,000 passengers daily. Efforts are still underway to install automatic controls and ticket machines. Work is also continuing on a southern extension to give full, round-the-city services, the officials added.

WAN LI OUTLINES URBAN REFORM CRITERIA

OW200137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1446 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Tianjin, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- When Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and vice premier of the State Council, was on an inspection tour of Tianjin 14 - 18 September, he attended a discussion meeting, sponsored by the Tianjin City CPC Committee, on reform of the urban economic system, and proposed several criteria for checking on urban economic reform.

Wan Li said: In determining whether urban reform is a success, we must check to see if the productive forces are developed, if technical innovations are accelerated, if people's enthusiasm is fully aroused, if the state revenues are increased, and if workers' living standards are raised. In carrying out commercial reform, we must also see if the life of the masses has more conveniences. If the results of reform run counter to these criteria, this reform is not a success.

Wan Li pointed out: In carrying out urban reform, we must further promote commercialized production in agriculture. The more such production develops, the richer the peasants will become. The cities lead the countryside, while the rural and urban areas must help each other. China's socialist road is generally like that. Efforts must be made to help our cadres run businesses, and make our enterprises pay more attention to management than production. Over a protracted period, the habits from implementing the supply system, and the old restrictions on ideology and style of work left over from the small-scale peasant economy, have not been abolished. In addition, the state had always monopolized the purchase and marketing of the products of private enterprises since the founding of the nation. All this has long made our cadres ignorant of business management. This is a subject our state must immediately tackle. He said: I would also like to talk about the way to make money, the way to save money, and the way to spend money. Our nation will thrive, if our cadres know these "three ways" well.

Dwelling on the rational interflow of qualified personnel, Wan Li said: Technical personnel should be encouraged to go from the cities to the countryside, from the coastal areas to the inland, from state-owned to collectively owned enterprises, and from government organs to factories. We shall be able to quicken our pace in developing our nation only with the flow of technical personnel in such directions.

On the responsibility system for factory directors, Wan Li stressed the need to strengthen the status of workers as the masters of enterprises. He said: To institute the responsibility system is to integrate one's responsibility with one's authority and interests. To enforce the responsibility system for factory directors, it is necessary to exercise centralized and unified leadership, but we must not weaken the workers' position as the masters of the enterprises. Efforts must be made to strengthen democratic management, and help workers to truly become the masters of their enterprise, and to strengthen their sense of responsibility as such masters.

At the same time, the party committees must do a good job in playing a supervisory role, and ensure the firm implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies.

On his inspection tour in the Dingshigu and Tiantuonan residential areas, Wan Li joyfully said: "These places have really changed! They are clean and beautiful." Wan Li visited the new residential areas in Dingshigu in 1982. At that time, he made many important proposals on how to do a good job in improving urban hygiene, and covering the residential area with trees. Two years later, he visited the Dingshigu residential area again. He saw many houses surrounded by trimmed green grass and beautiful flowers in full blossom. Many flower terraces had been built, and pedestrian walks with stone arch doorways were also built between buildings. He said: This method is fine. The surroundings have been beautified, and there is also a change for the better in the inhabitants' mental outlook. The inhabitants have also raised their level of civilization. Under such circumstances, all the people feel at ease.

Wan Li also went to Yangliuqing Township in the western suburbs of Tianjin to see how vegetables were directly brought into the city for sale. In the past, the state monopolized the vegetables purchase and marketing. Now, peasants directly brought vegetables to Yangliuqing Township from their vegetable farms, and sold them to the consumers, thus reducing the middlemen in the sales' chain. The people are now able to eat fresh vegetables, the state subsidizes less, and the vegetable-growing peasants also reap the necessary profits. Wan Li said: Good results have been attained by using this method. It is a more reliable way of reforming the current supply and marketing of vegetables. This method should be popularized. He also emphatically pointed out: The current method for the supply and marketing of vegetables should be basically reformed. Peasants must be allowed to grow vegetables in one locality, while selling them in another. They should be allowed to sell vegetables at different prices in different seasons, and according to quality. We should conduct tests at selected points, and gradually adopt more flexible policies.

During his short sojourn in Tianjin, Wan Li also saw new products manufactured in the city.

FURTHER ON YANG DEZHI AT KUNMING PLA FUNCTIONS

HK200113 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpt] On the evenings of 18 and 19 September, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government respectively held a party at the Kunming Yanzhong Hotel and a soiree at the National Defense Theater to entertain the delegates who attended the gathering of Yunnan border defense forces to celebrate the merits gained in the self-defense counterattacks against the Vietnamese at Laoshan and Zheyinshan.

Present at these functions were Yang Dezhi, PLA Chief of staff; Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Xu Guangyi, deputy director of the General Logistics Department; Zhang Zhiziu, commander of Kunming Military Region; Zhu Houze, secretary of Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee; and leading comrades of the party and government of Yunnan Province An Pingsheng, Li Qiming, Liu Minghui, and Pu Chaozhu.

Rally Concludes

HK200111 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The gathering of the Yunnan border defense units to celebrate the merits gained in the self-defense counterattacks against the Vietnamese at Laoshan and Zheyinshan victoriously concluded in Kunming on the morning of 19 September. Present at the closing ceremony were Yang Dezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and PLA chief of staff; Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Xu Guangyi, deputy director of the General Logistics Department; Zhang Zhixiu, commander, and Xie Zhenhua, political commissar of Kunming Military Region; leading comrades of the party and government of Yunnan and Guizhou An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Pu Chaozhu, Zhu Houze, and Zhang Yuhuan; Chen Jun, head of the party rectification liaison group of the Central Military Commission; and principal leading comrades of the three major organs and various units.

Kunming Military Region Commander Zhang Zhixiu presided at the rally. Deputy Political Commissar (Zhai Ningwu) read out the list of those receiving awards.

Comrade Zhang Zhixiu delivered the closing speech. He said: During this gathering the delegates have seriously studied the merit order of Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping and the important speeches of Central Military Commission and PLA general department leaders. They have listened to speeches of 23 representatives and exchanged the experiences of 39 units and individuals. The meeting has reached its predicted goal.

Zhang Zhixiu emphasized: In order not to disappoint the hopes of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, and to complete the historic tasks assigned us by the party and people of defending the motherland's southwest border and the four modernizations, we must make still greater efforts in combat and work. He demanded that the commanders and fighters of all units of the Military Region, together with the militia, respond to the call of Central Military Commission Chairman Deng, maintain and carry forward the work style of modesty and prudence, seriously sum up experiences, further enhance organizational command and the ability to fight under all conditions, and be ready at all times to wipe out enemies who dare to invade, thus making new and still greater contributions to defending the socialist motherland.

In conclusion, the leading comrades of the Central Military Commission, the three general departments, Kunming Military Region, and Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces were photographed with the delegates as a souvenir.

Meets Armed Police Leaders

HK200419 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Yesterday afternoon Yang Dezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and PLA Chief of Staff, cordially received leading cadres of units in Kunming directly subordinate to the Yunnan force of the Chinese People's Armed Police. He said to (Kang Hongbi), commander of the force, and (Li Lintao), political commissar: Your task is very heavy, since it consists of both border defense and internal security. You have to do a good job in building the units and also protect the country's security. The Armed Police and the PLA are the two Armed Forces of the state. You must unite like close brothers and make contributions to defending the motherland's border.

During the reception, Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi was accompanied by Xu Guangyi, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department, and Zhang Zhixiu, commander of Kunming Military Region. After the reception, Chief of Staff Yang and the other leading comrades were photographed with everybody as a souvenir.

NEW RURAL POLICIES HELPING ANHUI AGRICULTURE

OW190158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0115 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Hefei, September 19 (by XINHUA correspondent Zhang Wei) -- The new policy of encouraging rural prosperity has resulted in increased farm output and multiplied incomes for peasants in Anhui Province, east China, once classified as one of the poorest regions in the country.

For the first time in history, according to Governor Wang Yuzhao, peasants are producing more than enough to feed themselves under a new system of distribution which pays them more for producing more. The policy of encouraging peasants to shift from farming to industry and commerce is also working.

Once notorious for the dire poverty of a large proportion of its rural population, Anhui is now frequently held up as an example mirroring the changes in rural China since the current policies became official following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee in December 1978.

The Job Responsibility System

Between 1978 and 1983, Anhui's grain output rose from 14.8 million tons to 19.7 million tons. In other words, each member of the rural population -- 44 million -- produced an average of 450 kg last year, compared to about 335 kg six years before.

Per capita annual income for peasants shot up from 70 yuan to 271 yuan during the 1978-83 period. In Anhui, as elsewhere in the country, income from the collectives is augmented by private sidelines now being encouraged to increase rural prosperity.

Governor Wang attributed Anhui's agricultural successes to a contract system of allowing peasants to farm collective plots on a household basis and retain whatever remains after paying taxes-in-kind and meeting state purchase quotas for surplus grain and making contributions to the collective accumulation and welfare funds.

The system is designed to eliminate egalitarianism in the distribution of the collective income, which is better known as the "big pot system" -- a practise of letting everyone have an equal share in the "big, common rice pot".

"Once the 'big pot' practise is completely eliminated," Wang said, "production will develop by leaps and bounds." For decades in the past, he said, egalitarianism was mistaken as the only socialist way. In the countryside, the prevalent practise was one of paying peasants the same amount of workpoints for the same length of time devoted to collective labor, in total disregard of the quantity and quality of the work done by each.

Specialized Commodity Production

Increased farm output has made it possible for Anhui peasants to step by step become specialized in commodity production, which is expected to eventually replace the traditional semi-subsistence small farming economy.

The province now has 1.4 million "specialized households" -- households devoting all or the bulk of their labor force to commodity production. "These households have special skills and produce mainly for the market," Wang explained. "The other families produce mainly for their own consumption, contributing no more than 20 percent of their harvest to the state by paying taxes-in-kind and selling surplus grain."

One family specializing in pig raising, for example, may sell 50 or 60 pigs to the government a year while an ordinary family just raises two or three to supplement its income from farming.

More than 60,000 Anhui rural households now specialize in grain production, each able to sell 5 to 20 tons per year to the government, compared to less than 1 ton for an average family. Members of such households are usually the best farmers in their villages, the governor said. Under the new responsibility system, they are allowed to manage much bigger family farms so that their abilities may develop to the fullest.

Rural Industrialization

Rural industrialization, too, is off to a good start, stressed the governor. Rural factories, now employing more than one million people, in 1983 yielded an annual net profit of 187 million yuan, of which 157 million yuan was used to purchase farm machines, build irrigation and drainage facilities, expand collective welfare and subsidize farming families.

In 1978, rural factories employed 780,000 people. By 1990, four million farm laborers -- 30 percent of the province's total -- are expected to switch from farming to industry and specialized sidelines.

Common Prosperity

The current policies make it possible for families with special skills or extra hands to be the first to achieve prosperity, Governor Wang said, but the ultimate objective is to ensure prosperity for all.

In Anhui, families in financial difficulties can count on the government for low-interest or interest-free loans and technical guidance in developing sidelines. They are also given priority in getting government supplies of chemical fertilizer and seeds of better-strain grains. Mutual aid between families is encouraged to help them tide over difficulties due to shortages of labor or natural disasters.

ANHUI COAL CENTER TO BOOST AREA ECONOMY

OW191019 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Hefei, September 19 (XINHUA) -- A large coal project now under construction in Anhui Province, east China, will give an extra boost to east China -- the country's best-developed region -- in its economic development.

The Anhui coal center, on both banks of the Huaihe River, is expected to produce 60 million tons or more annually by the end of this century, three times the present output figure.

Work is now underway to build two new thermal power plants and expand an existing one which, fueled by locally available coal, will supply 35 billion to 40 billion kwh of electricity a year to the east China industrial network, which has Shanghai as its center, according to Huang Zhensheng, project deputy chief engineer.

Chinese leaders, including Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li, have visited the coal center where three modern mines have been put into operation and seven others are being built. On a recent visit, Premier Zhao urged workers and technicians to work harder and "produce more and better coal" for east China, now crying out for energy.

The coal center, a 10,000-sq-km area encompassing three cities and 12 counties, has verified reserves of 22 billion tons. Almost all kinds of coal for use by different industries have been discovered -- gas coal, coking coal, anthracite, natural coke, rich coal, lean coal, and so on, which are of good quality with low sulphur, phosphorus and ash content.

The development plan for the coal center was drawn up with assistance from an experts group headed by Professor Hua Luogeng, China's top mathematician. The group has visited the area on study tours on three occasions at the request of the Coal Industry Ministry, Deputy Chief Engineer Huang said.

At the turn of this century, he explained, there will be 23 miles operating in the coal-field. In 1990 the three thermal power plants there will be fitted with power generating units with a combined capacity of 3.15 million kilowatts, making it the largest steam power center in east China.

JINAN PLA COMMANDER ON HIRING INNOVATIVE CADRES

SK200535 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] At a recent meeting held in Qingdao, Rao Shoukun, secretary of the CPC Committee and commander of the Jinan PLA Region, stressed that we should have the courage to select and use pioneering cadres who have the vigor to create the new.

Rao Shoukun said: The key issue in reform is the use of personnel. Without a group of pioneering cadres who have the vigor to create the new, a new situation cannot be opened up in reform, and there will be difficulty in building a revolutionary, modern and regular Army. Therefore, we should proceed from the long-term construction of leading bodies and the Army and successfully select and use pioneering cadres.

What do we mean by pioneering cadres? Rao Shoukun held that they are outstanding cadres who are able to implement the party's line, principles and policies in a creative manner and achieve remarkable results in Army or in a unit or department, and who have opened up a new situation. He said: We should pay particular attention to the following if we are to successfully select and use pioneering cadres:

1. We should improve the cadre appraisal work, select and appoint able and virtuous persons on a larger scale, and be brave in following the mass line. Public opinion polls and democratic recommendations may be adopted in order to have an overall grasp of the political integrity, ability, [words indistinct] of cadres and their ties with the masses. We should select and appoint cadres on a larger scale, measure office and Army cadres and administrative and technical cadres in a unified manner, select the best from the good, and appoint able and virtuous persons.

2. We should foster new viewpoints on personnel use. Like other cadres, pioneering cadres also have their own weak points and defects. In carrying out reform and creating the new, they are bound to commit some mistakes because they have to do what others have not done and take the road that others have not taken. The most important thing in our endeavor to use pioneering cadres is to eliminate the leftist influence and radically change the outmoded and conservative ideas under which cadres with strong party spirit, genuine talent and courage for pioneering are regarded as being unsteady; those with keen insight and definite views who will not easily give up their carefully considered opinions as being conceited and arrogant; and those who dare to adhere to principles and are not afraid of offending others as being divorced from the masses. We should bravely and resolutely promote to leading posts the talented personnel we are sure of, and create favorable conditions for them to fully perform their intelligence and wisdom. If we fail in this field, we will not be able to discover talented persons even if they are standing in front of us, nor to carry out our work vigorously, still less to create a new situation.

3. We should bravely appoint pioneering cadres on the premise that first priority is given to political standards. We should break away from the idea of stressing seniority and boldly promote to important posts the outstanding young and middle-aged cadres who are capable of opening up a new situation. We should now demand perfection from cadres who have high working ability, the spirit to create the new and the courage to explore, but who have one or another kind of defect. We should use and develop their strong points and help them overcome their weak points. We should prevail over all dissenting views, and actively support and bravely use the cadres who are censured because of reform and creation of the new so that persons competent for carrying the load can do so.

SHANGHAI INCREASES FOREIGN TRADE VOLUME

OW181005 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 13 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] With continued efforts to expand its international economic ties, Shanghai now has direct trade relations with more than 160 countries and regions. Its export volume accounts for 16.6 percent of the nation's total.

In 1983 Shanghai's export volume showed a 34-fold increase compared with 1950, averaging an annual growth rate of 11.4 percent. During the past 35 years exports have earned foreign exchange amounting to \$46.6 billion for our country. During the 5 years from 1979 to 1983, exports from the Shanghai port increased by an average of 4.8 percent annually, while products made here and exported during that period rose at an average annual rate of 11.6 percent. At present Shanghai maintains trade relations with nearly 30,000 clients. Transactions with clients in distant areas overseas account for 80 percent of the total amount of exports. Meanwhile, the types of commodities exported have undergone a remarkable change. Now 75 percent of the exported commodities are industrial products.

Shanghai's foreign economic relations have continued to expand and have become increasingly diverse. While there were only imports and exports of commodities in the past, the foreign economic relations of this municipality now include the use of foreign capital, import of technology, contracted construction projects, and labor cooperation. Previously, Shanghai had only one joint venture with Chinese and foreign investments -- the Sino-Polish Shipping Company established in the 1950's. Since 1979, efforts have been made to establish more joint ventures, develop cooperative projects, and promote leased businesses. Now there are 17 joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investments, in which the direct foreign investment is \$104 million; and there are 18 cooperatively operated enterprises in which the foreign investment amounts to \$269 million.

In addition, there are 154 projects of compensatory trade, leased businesses, and foreign-exchange loans. There are now 492 projects using foreign capital. In the meantime, progress has been made in doing construction work abroad on a contractual basis and in developing labor cooperation projects with foreign companies.

Shanghai Municipality is now taking advantage of the current good opportunity and making full use of the favorable conditions to implement the policy of opening to the outside world and to orient its work toward the international as well as the domestic market. It is striving to turn itself into a center of foreign economic relations and trade for linking China with foreign countries; characterized by flexible operations, timely information, and good service; a place where many businessmen would like to come to do business. It is also striving to function as a bridge through which foreign capital and technology will be introduced into China's hinterland.

HANGZHOU CITES PROGRESS IN LAND RECLAMATION

HK200425 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 84 p 1

[Report: "Hangzhou City Strictly Controls Land for Housing Construction, Encourages Peasants To Reclaim Farmland"]

[Text] By conscientiously implementing the principle of "integrating land requisition with land reclamation," Hangzhou City in Zhejiang Province has achieved remarkable results in strictly controlling the use of land for construction purposes and in simultaneously organizing the work of reclaiming farmland in a planned and gradual manner. In 1983, the whole city (including seven counties) used a total of 9,274 mu of land, including 4,826 mu of farmland, for state construction and collective and peasants' housing construction. Meanwhile, the city and counties allocated 1,100 yuan from the reclamation expenses to reclaim land covering an area 7,400 mu. So far, the reclamation of 5,885 mu of land has been completed or basically completed. After deducting the area of land used from the area reclaimed, there is a balance of 1,059 mu of farmland and fish ponds, which puts to an end the passive state of farmland being reduced year by year since the founding of the PRC. The following main methods were adopted:

They made a survey of the land resources which could be exploited and organized the departments concerned, scientific and technical personnel, local cadres, and experienced peasants to conduct on-the-spot investigation. According to the principles of rational exploitation, striving for results, and not undermining the ecological balance, they worked out concrete plans and the budget for the project. Then the leading group for reclamation signed contracts on reclamation of land with the contracting units. Upon completion of the project, they made inspection tests and presented certificates of inspection for work done up to standard.

They implemented the economic policies and encouraged the peasants to invest in land. The city authorities laid down the following concrete policies: 1) "Whoever reclaims land has the right to farm." In light of unified plans, the contractor should undertake responsibility for the reclaimed land from construction to planting. The ownership of the reclaimed land goes to the state, whereas the right of planting goes to the contractor for a long period of time. 2) "The masses reclaim land with state assistance." In light of the actual circumstances and the difficulties in reclamation, the state will provide a certain amount of economic subsidy to the persons engaged in reclamation, implement an installment plan in accordance with the progress of the project, and square up the accounts upon the final inspection test. 3) Rationally undertake the requisitioning task. According to the principle of giving more benefits to the units engaged in reclamation, it is necessary to define different requisitioning proportions in light of the areas of different categories. Thanks to the implementation of the above policies, the enthusiasm of the masses in reclaiming farmland and in vigorously carrying out farmland capital construction is rising to an unprecedented height.

Commentator's Article

HK200427 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Integrate Land Requisition With Land Reclamation"]

[Text] The leading organs of Hangzhou City have adopted some effective measures to put an end to the passive state of farmland being reduced year by year. This is a good thing.

A large population with limited arable land is one of the basic conditions of China. With the growth of population and the development of various construction causes since the founding of the PRC, this contradiction has become more acute. Although we have brought large areas of wasteland under cultivation since 1957, the cultivated area has been reduced by approximately 200 million mu. We must face this harsh reality, adopt various effective measures as quickly as possible, and reconcile the contradiction between having a large population and limited area of land.

Hangzhou City has conscientiously implemented the principle of "integrating land requisition with land reclamation." While strictly controlling the use of land for urban and rural construction, they achieved remarkable results in organizing the masses to reclaim farmland. Their experience has proved that collecting a certain amount of reclamation charges from the units requisitioning land to further reclaim land is a fine method to control the use of land for urban and rural construction and to maintain the existing cultivated area.

As China has a vast territory and the circumstances of each locality differ radically from others, it is necessary to adopt different measures in solving the problem of land. Nevertheless, they also have a common point, that is, to value and rationally utilize land. While carrying out construction, all localities, units, and individuals, including peasants should proceed from the overall situation, take into account the interests of future generations, make careful calculation and strict budgeting, and try not to use, or to use as little land as possible. It is essential to continue to curb the unhealthy tendency of indiscriminately occupying farmland to build houses and to resolutely correct the erroneous tendency of extravagantly requisitioning land, requisitioning less but using more, and leaving the requisitioned land idle.

Leading organs at all levels should be familiar with the mountains, rivers, land, and other natural resources of their own localities. On the basis of careful prospecting and scientific analysis, they should work out plans as quickly as possible for urban and rural construction and for the exploitation and utilization of natural resources. They should not only economize on expenditures but should also tap new resources. It is necessary to create conditions and restore as quickly as possible the wasteland which is arable. We must also level and utilize the uneven land which is full of hollows due to the making of bricks and to construction carried out in the past. Some land can be used to grow crops and some to breed fish. Where conditions permit, we should follow the example of Hangzhou and reclaim farmland in a planned manner under the premise of not undermining the ecological balance or water and soil conservation. We believe that if all of us attach great importance to the work, proceed from practice, and adopt an active and scientific attitude, we will certainly be able to create various good methods and gradually alleviate the contradiction of the increasing reduction of farmland.

REN ZHONGYI AT GUANGDONG MEMORIAL MEETING

HK190834 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] This morning, a meeting was held in the hall of the provincial People's Government to mourn the death of Comrade Yin Linping, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, vice chairman of the Committee for the Study of the History of the CPC under the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, honorary president of the Guangdong Society for the Study of the History of the CPC, former member of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, and chairman of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Party and state leaders such as Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, and Zhao Ziyang, responsible comrades of the Guangzhou CPC Committee, People's Government, and PLA units, those members of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC who were in Guangzhou, the responsible comrades of various democratic parties and mass organizations, people from various quarters of Guangzhou, and noted Hong Kong and Macao figures sent wreaths to the meeting.

Comrade Liang Lingguang officiated at the meeting and Comrade Ren Zhongyi delivered a memorial speech.

In his memorial speech, Comrade Ren Zhongyi described the life and career of Comrade Yin Linping. He said: Comrade Yin Linping was a fine member of the CPC, a loyal fighter in the proletarian revolution, and an eminent leading cadre of our party and our Army. In the past 50 years or more, he persistently and enthusiastically took part in the armed revolutionary struggle, the socialist revolution, and socialist construction, and spared no effort in the performance of his duty. He devoted his life to serving the people. At a time when we mourn the death of Comrade Yin Linping, we should turn grief into strength, learn from his revolutionary spirit, and, under the brilliant leadership of the CPC Central Committee, unite and strive to turn Guangdong's four modernizations, its building of the two civilizations, and the cause of the reunification of the motherland into even greater victories.

HAINAN NOTES PROGRESS IN ABSORBING FOREIGN CAPITAL

HK191010 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Since the beginning of the year, as a result of external economic activities, our region has made new progress in absorbing foreign capital. The number of projects imported and the total amount of investment are 170 percent and 230 percent, respectively, higher than last year. From January to August this year the number of people from more than 20 countries or regions coming to our region to visit, to conduct surveys, or to hold business talks was more than 3,000, an increase of more than 3,000 percent over last year.

From January to August, the region signed 70 contracts and agreements on projects worth \$76.35 million in investment. Of this, \$55.53 million was foreign investment.

The projects covered by the newly signed contracts are in the areas of the electronics industry, light industry, textile industry, transportation, communications, tourism, fish breeding, catering service, deep-sea fishing, and growing tropical crops. The number of industrial projects has increased notably. They comprise about half of the projects covered by the contracts.

Of these imported projects and joint ventures, 12 are those requiring more than \$1 million in investment each. Altogether they require a total of \$62.4 million, or 81.8 percent, of the total amount of investments.

In absorbing foreign capital, we still have much to improve. For example, most of the projects imported now are labor-intensive, and only a few of them are technology-intensive or knowledge-intensive. In addition, although many contracts have been signed, very few projects have been completed or put into operation.

HUBEI PLANS NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

HK200541 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and provincial People's Government has announced the following program for celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC: a grand celebration meeting sponsored by Hubei Province and Wuhan City to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC will be held in Wuhan City on 1 October; mass celebrations will be held in parks after the meeting; the most spectacular fireworks display since liberation will be held on Gui Shan and She Shan in Wuhan in the evening; and a National Day reception will be sponsored by the provincial People's Government at Qingchuan Hotel on the evening of 30 September.

Principal party, government, and Army leading comrades; responsible people of various democratic parties and mass organizations; well-known people from various circles; representatives of minority nationalities, Overseas Chinese family members, and religious circles; and representatives of veteran Red Army fighters, veteran cadres, and model workers in the Wuhan area will join the people of the city in the National Day celebrations. All Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots currently visiting Wuhan, as well as foreign experts, scholars, and students currently working and studying in the city are invited to join in the National Day celebrations.

So far all the major parks in Wuhan have been decorated for the National Day celebrations. All provincial and city performance troupes and sport teams are having intensive rehearsals and are ready to greet the National Day with brand-new, varied, and interesting programs.

HUBEI FORUM ON PROPAGANDA, CULTURAL WORK REFORM

HK190815 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpts] From 13 to 17 September, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee held a forum on reform of propaganda and cultural work throughout the province. The comrades attending the forum studied the reform spirit of leading comrades of the central authorities, reviewed the progress in reform, exchanged their experiences, and explored ways to reform propaganda and cultural work.

The forum affirmed the achievements in conducting some explorative reform to make our province's propaganda and cultural work suit the situation in urban and rural economic reform. In the management aspect, in the light of their own characteristics, some units have implemented various forms of the system of contracted responsibilities with economic interests being linked and the system of personal responsibility. Within the scope permitted, relevant departments, they have reformed the systems of distribution and reward and have changed the situation of eating from the same big pot. In the aspect of the system of personnel and cadres, some units have begun to implement the system of advertising for working personnel and some other units have begun to implement the system of appointing middle-level and basic-level cadres for a fixed period. Reform has brought about full vitality in propaganda and culture throughout the province.

HUBEI RIBAO has reformed its original organs, has accelerated the publication of articles on hand, and has striven for progress in the contents and style of the paper. It has met with good praise. CHANGJIANG RIBAO has strengthened publicity of urban economic reform and has been praised by leaders and readers. Broadcasting, television, and publication departments and units have persisted in serving listeners, viewers, and readers. Through reform, they have enlivened their work.

At present, reform of propaganda and cultural work throughout the province has not been evenly developed. Some units started this work relatively late and have not made a big step forward. Chen Fusheng, director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, emphasized at the forum: To do a good job in reform, it is necessary first to define the guiding ideology and the basic aim of reform. We must eliminate leftist influence and must firmly establish the idea of doing everything to achieve the general task and the general aim for the new period. Units which have mature conditions and are sure they can carry out reform must vigorously carry out reform. Units which need reform but are not sure they can carry out reform can conduct pilot projects and exploration.

MAO ZHIYONG AT HUNAN RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK200227 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] On 19 September, the provincial CPC Committee convened a meeting of responsible persons of the first batch of provincial units undergoing party rectification. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan made an important speech on behalf of the committee's Standing Committee. He stressed: It is necessary to further implement Circular No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and carry out all-round and deep-going work in rectification and correction. After basically completing comparison and examination, the units carrying out rectification must spend about 3 months in conducting deep-going rectification and correction. This is an important measure in insisting on high standards and strict demands.

He also said: During the rectification and correction stage, it is first necessary to correctly understand and handle the relationship between rectification and correction on the one hand and reform on the other. The two cannot be equated or replace each other. The purpose of rectification and correction is to stimulate reform. Second, it is necessary to continue to do a good job of education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution and of eliminating factionalism and strengthening party spirit. Third, it is necessary to investigate in depth serious instances of bureaucracy that have caused the state heavy economic and political losses, and problems of abuse of power for private purposes. Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen ideological building within the leadership groups.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong presided over the meeting. Responsible persons of the provincial Machine-Building Industry Department and Civil Affairs Department introduced their experiences.

HUNAN LEADERS VISIT OUTSTANDING YOUTH 19 SEP

HK200229 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong, Secretaries Xiong Qingquan and Jiao Linyi, and provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Governor Liu Zheng visited the outstanding youth Zhang Haidi at the Rongyuan Guesthouse on the evening of 19 September. Zhang Haidi had left Shaoshan for Changsha in the morning.

LI LIAN SPEAKS AT HEILONGJIANG LITERARY CONFERENCE

SK180544 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 84 pp 1 3

["Excerpts" of Li Lian's speech at the provincial conference on literary and artistic creation work, entitled "Writers Should Throb With the Beat of the Times and Keep in Step With Reform" -- date not given]

[Text] In promoting and making our province's literary and artistic creation flourish and in building socialist spiritual and material civilizations, writers and artists shoulder very arduous tasks. I hereby want to voice some opinions on the following three issues:

1. The issue of how the literary and artistic creation should submit to and serve the general task and goal of the party.

Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out that all leading party cadres should make the operational principles of their localities, departments, and units submit to and serve the fighting goal of the entire party. As an important integral part of the socialist cause, the literary and artistic front, of course, cannot be an exception. To make the literary and artistic creation submit to and serve the general task and goal of the party, writers and artists must throb with the beat of the times and keep in step with reform. Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the entire party has shifted its work emphasis, and the 12th CPC Congress has set forth the call to create a new situation in all fields of modernization drive. To accomplish this magnificent strategic goal, we must boldly reform all kinds of malpractices which are harmful to the four modernizations.

The people already think of reform as an irresistible historical trend. The practice of reform has already become an important part of our country's social life. The people hope that writers will rapidly reflect the beat of the times, and want to see through literary and artistic works the majestic picture of our great times and the lofty figure of advanced persons. In this way, literature and art can become a powerful weapon to promote reform and the four modernizations, educate the people and invigorate China. In face of such varied, colorful, vivid, and lively real life and such fervent hope of the masses, the ability of writers to plunge actively into life and hope, share a common fate with the masses, exploit source material for their own literary and art works, and use their own creative works to enrich and benefit the socialist spiritual civilization centering on communist ideology will be tested and will also be an important criterion for judging whether literary and artistic works submit to and serve the general task and goal of the party.

We hope that the writers will become the drummers of the times and the tidemaker in the mighty torrent of reform. This is not to encourage writers to repeat their past simple methods of "writing about the most popular affairs" and "following the trend." In approaching the relationship between literary and artistic work and politics, we committed mistakes and were inclined to simplification and vulgarization. We should sum up experiences and lessons from these mistakes. However, this never means that the farther apart the literature and art are from reality, the better. Some people say that describing real life by coming closer to reality will have no artistic vitality; and only when we are set apart from real life to write our unique feelings can we create real artistic works and pass them on to our descendants.

Such a method of placing oneself outside of social practice and the people's life and then indulging in self-admiration is extremely unsuitable for our times. Engels ever warmly appraised the Renaissance, saying: "This is the greatest and most progressive reform never seen before, as well as a period in which we need and must produce a giant -- a giant in the fields of thinking ability, enthusiasm, disposition, literary and artistic talent, and knowledge." We can say that the age in which we live is also an age in which a giant is needed and will be produced. I believe that so long as our writers can bravely face reality, positively plunge into the turbulent current of the great reform, boldly make innovations, reform the old and blaze new trails, they will certainly create works worthy of our great times.

Literary and artistic creation should truly reflect socialist life in the new period. Therefore, we must write about life in the course of reform. Reform is a revolution, too. But it is not the same type of revolution as "one class overthrowing another." Reform is to abolish those superstructures that do not suit the socialist economic foundation and to eliminate productive relations that are not conducive to the development of social productive forces, such as serious malpractices of bureaucracy and egalitarianism. Only by deeply reflecting on the struggle between the new and the old, progress and retrogression, and innovation and conservatism can literary and artistic works have earth-shaking artistic force.

Here, I must point out that literary and artistic creation must adhere to the stand of the party spirit and the people and guide the people to look forward in portraying pioneers of the four modernizations, creating images of model leaders in reform, and enthusiastically extolling their heroic glorious achievements in reform and creation as well as in exposing contradictions, touching on the malpractices of the age, and criticizing and castigating the outdated ideas and habitual forces that prevent the progress of the four modernizations. We do not appreciate the leaders in reform being described as perfect supermen with "a wide range of knowledge," or portrayed through deduction via abstract concepts. We also do not appreciate literary and artistic creation overexaggerating the "loneliness" of the reformers or writing that they will fail. This will have a negative influence on the people. We oppose the "theory of no conflict" and stubbornly singing the praises of merits and virtues while whitewashing reality. We also oppose the way of spreading negative and pessimistic ideas by making up excuses, exposing the dark side of things in order to hide the future and hope from the people and to make the people lose their courage and confidence to wage struggle. In reflecting contradiction, struggle, and setbacks in reform, writers are urged to proceed from reality, to state the "positive background" of the society and the situation and that success will certainly be made in reform, and to reveal the essence of the spirit of the times and the objective law of the development of things so as to arouse the enthusiasm of the people for socialist construction and economic system reform and to make them fight for the realization of the party's general task and goal.

2. The issue of how to further enliven literary and artistic creation and to raise the quality of works.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and through bringing order out of chaos, deep changes have been taking place on the literary and artistic fronts. The whole country as well as our province has made great achievements in literary and artistic creation. But we must understand that literary and artistic creation is an important component part of socialist spiritual civilization and, to a certain degree, it cannot catch up with the demands of the times and the hopes of the people because some works failed to strongly express the spirit of the times or to have close contact with reality. Therefore, in order to further enliven our province's literary and artistic creation and to raise the quality of literary and artistic works, old writers as well as new ones should understand the question of restudying and understanding reality, restudying knowledge, and speeding up knowledge renewal.

Social life is the only fountainhead of literary and artistic creation. In the past, we have always taken a roundabout course in the work of "going deep into reality." For instance, we often neglected the law of literature and art while stressing going deep into reality, and simply equated going deep into the reality with remolding our ideology. Some people even regarded going deep into reality as a means to punish writers. After we corrected these "leftist" practices, some people again regarded "maintaining a distance from reality and turning toward themselves" as a result of creation. This was obviously wrong.

Some comrades are satisfied with their accumulated experiences in life and become unwilling to plunge into the thick of things. If they continue to act like this, they will no doubt fall behind the times. Following the in-depth development of the system reform and the implementation of the open-door policy, many social phenomena and traditional ideas need to be evaluated and understood anew. Take the "big rice pot," for example. It was regarded as most advanced in the past, but is regarded as irrational now. The principle of more pay for more work and building up family fortunes, which was once regarded as heresy, is now being boldly affirmed and advocated. Rural sideline production and transport-sale activities were considered capitalistic in the past, but they are now regarded as a sign of progress from natural economic formation to a commodity economy. This shows that the development and changes in life will set forth many new tasks for writers. If they feel satisfied with their past understandings and stick to outdated ideas, they will increasingly divorce themselves from reality and become even more estranged from reality. Therefore, to familiarize oneself with and to understand life anew is a road one must take in order to make literary and art creation flourish and improve the quality of works.

If our writers want to create first-class intellectual products, they should not only have solid foundation for life and study the basic Marxist theories but also master modern scientific and technological knowledge, particularly that concerning economic policies, economic management, and economic activities. Only through this can they discover, from the numerous and complicated contradictions, the mainstream of the progress of time, have a high ability to sense and discern the repetitions and detours that may appear in the course of reform, and accurately and profoundly describe the most magnificent picture of time.

In addition, in practical work, our writers and artists should properly handle the relationships in the following fields:

The first is the relationship between eliminating "leftist" ideas and upholding the four basic principles. For a long period of time, the influence of "leftist" ideas has infiltrated into the political, economic, ideological, and cultural spheres and become the major obstacle to our progress. Without the thorough elimination of "leftism," there will be reform and creation of the new. It should be noted that within a certain period of time, an ideological trend of doubting or opposing the four basic principles appeared in the ideological and cultural spheres, and bourgeois liberalism was advocated. Some people set the elimination of "leftist" influence against the upholding of the four basic principles, thinking that the latter would hinder the elimination of "leftism" and the emancipation of the mind. As practice has proved, the four basic principles were put forward to oppose both "leftist" and rightist errors. Therefore, our writers should keep in step with comrades on all fronts, unite the elimination of the influence of "leftist" ideas with the upholding of the four basic principles, oppose both "leftism" and rightism, and maintain ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee.

The second is the relationship between the reception of foreign culture and the resistance to erosion by bourgeois decadent ideas. After the open-door policy, the cultural exchanges between our countries and other countries in the world will be continuously expanded, and modern Western culture, ideology, and literary and art works will also be steadily imported. In our endeavor to establish proletarian culture and socialist spiritual civilization, we must conduct specific and scientific analysis of these foreign intellectual products using a Marxist stand, viewpoint, and methods, draw lessons beneficial to us, and make foreign things serve China. Our principle should be "eliminate pollution but not things foreign." When we introduce and import foreign culture and literary and art works, it is inevitable that the waters are muddied and the bad becomes mixed with the good. We do not have to make a fuss about this.

As long as we strengthen control, give good guidance, distinguish the good from the bad, and persistently oppose bourgeois ideas with proletarian ideas, oppose the decadent and declining moral concepts of the exploiting class with the communist moral concepts, and oppose idealism with materialism, we will certainly be able to both receive foreign culture boldly and maintain the purity of proletarian literature and art, and make our literary and artistic work healthier and more vigorous, flourishing and lively.

The third is the relationship between respect for writers' individual creative characters and the aspect of learning from the masses. As an active reflection of social life, literary and artistic creation cannot but carry writers' individual characteristics. When we stress the importance of acting according to the law of art, we mean that we should "absolutely ensure a vast world for individual creativity and individual fondness," just as Lenin said, and respect and encourage writers to develop their own creative characters. I hope that they will diligently explore and create the new on the road of literary and artistic creation; portray vivid, true, and touching artistic images of all descriptions; and write a new chapter for socialist literature and art. However, this is a totally different matter from "self-expression." Some people argue that they should write about the life they are familiar with and express the "art of their hearts." This actually means placing themselves above everything else and becoming indifferent to and negating the vivid creation and practice of the masses. The history of literary development at all times and in all countries indicates to us that once literature and art are divorced from the people and social reality and kept in the "ivory tower," once they try to express the small self-centered realm of thought and the so-called "art" which the masses do not understand, they will be immediately cast aside by society. As engineers of human souls, writers must always remember their responsibility to the people and society and consider the social effect of their works. We hope that writers and the masses of literary and artistic workers will plunge into the thick of life from various fields, with various measures and through various channels, see with their own eyes how the people combat difficulties, and learn from their spirit and understand their thinking. Only when they regard themselves as members of the masses and live with the masses can they continuously absorb from them the fuel to light the fire of their "inspiration."

The fourth is to insist on the orientation of "two purposes" and to implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." In line with the needs of the new historical period, the CPC Central Committee has set forth the orientation of literature and art serving the people and socialism. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Our literary and art workers should make greater efforts and reap rich fruits in describing and cultivating the new socialist man. The pioneers in the four modernizations should be portrayed with revolutionary ideas, a scientific attitude, lofty values, creativity, a wide field of vision and a brand-new feature of seeking truth. We should use the images of the new man to arouse the socialist initiative of the masses and to encourage them to engage in the historical and creative activity of the four modernizations." I think that Comrade Xiaoping's words were the most comprehensive and deepest explanation of the orientation of "two purposes." In order to do well in insisting on the orientation of "two purposes," we must implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." The two are related. The orientation of literature and art serving the people and socialism will be realized only when we are allowed to freely develop different types and styles of artistic creation and to freely discuss different viewpoints and schools of artistic theory. Viewed from this perspective, the writers have full rights to freely choose what to write about and how to write it. Under the guidance of the principle of "two purposes," the people should be encouraged to boldly create works. They should not be afraid of getting into trouble even if they make some mistakes.

From now on we shall never come down with a big stick upon the writers. However, the meaning of the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is not the same as what some people had said, namely, that "the people are allowed to do everything when letting a hundred flowers blossom, and the people are allowed to have any subjects for talks when letting a hundred schools of thought contend." The principle should center on the general orientation of "two purposes." If we depart from this orientation, we will take an evil path. In this sense, writers should throb with the spirit and beat of the times no matter that what themes they select. Otherwise, it will be difficult for them to write precious works that are needed by socialism and that the people like.

3. The issue concerning how to reform the literary and artistic system.

The writers should use their artistic works to enthusiastically reflect the practical issues and work of reform and use their practical actions to promote system reform in the literary and artistic fields. The key to reforming the literary and artistic system is to smash the malpractices of the iron rice bowl and everybody eating from the same big pot, to eliminate egalitarianism in distribution, and to really implement the socialist principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. At the provincial Work Conference on Intellectuals sponsored this May, I said that we should give high payments and awards to those intellectuals who make great contributions in order to make the people envy them and make efforts to catch up with them. The broad masses of literary and art workers should be treated in this way. Literary and artistic creation is an arduous and complicated mental exercise. The impact on society by good literary and artistic works cannot be calculated in momentary terms. Therefore, I completely agree on establishing the Heilongjiang Provincial Literary and Art Big Prize, to award to writers who make contributions and produce excellent literary and artistic works. At the same time, we should treat differently those who fail to fulfill their creative tasks or to make contributions to the people and the society. Only by so doing can we arouse and bring into play the enthusiasm and creativeness of the broad masses of the literary and artistic workers and promote the flourishing development of literary and artistic creation.

LIAONING EXPELS '3-CATEGORY' OFFICIAL FROM PARTY

SK191309 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Recently, the party organization of the Liaoning Provincial Commercial Department adopted a decision on dismissing from the party Zhu Jie, a "three-category" element who had upheld the erroneous stand.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, Zhu Jie, former section cadre of the provincial Commercial Bureau, actively rose in rebellion to seize power, formed gangs to set up a faction, framed and persecuted cadres, and had been the chief of a rebellious organization in the provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative on the financial front.

In order to seize the leading power of the provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative, elements including Zhu Jie, hatched a plot and severely interrogated a former leading cadre of the provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative in order to extort his confessions on being a renegade. The leading cadre was severely tortured when he refused to make the confession and fell unconscious after the beating.

In September 1968, under the plot hatched by Zhu Jie, these elements searched the houses of four comrades and confiscated their property. In that operation, the group headed by Zhu Jie beat two members of a family and caused one of them to miscarry.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, Zhu Jie took personal charge of laying out plans and directing activities on two occasions and in leading the elements to snatch firearms. In August 1969, the group headed by Zhu Jie went to the Tiexi storehouse of the the provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative by truck and stole 275 hunting guns. On 24 August, Zhu Jie voluntarily assaulted a certain depot of the PLA units by holding a machine gun mounted on a truck and stole almost 200 machine guns, submachine guns, and pistols.

On the evening of 20 August 1967, Zhu Jie, in the yard of the former provincial People's Committee, opened fire when he found people moving beside the building. As a result, 11 workers were wounded and later died.

In carrying out the drive of exposing contradictions, and conducting criticism and investigations, Zhu Jie was terribly afraid of examination and voluntarily voiced grievances for elements who had undergone investigations. Following the beginning of party rectification drive, he stubbornly upheld the factionalist ideas, refused the education and assistance conducted by the party organization, and openly flattered his confederates as heroes and friends he had known during the revolution. He stated: How can I forget about the current difficult position imposed on me? I have inveterate hatred. At the party group discussion, he also openly asserted that he would rather maintain his life than keep the party's membership.

Station Commentary

SK191325 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "By No Means Should We Be Soft-Hearted Toward the 'Three-Category' Elements Who Uphold an Erroneous Stand"]

[Text] In line with the strong demand raised by the broad masses of party members, the party organization of the provincial Commercial Department recently dismissed Zhu Jie, a "three-category" element, from the party according to the spirit of the decision adopted by the central authorities and the provisions of the party Constitution.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, Zhu Jie did many evil things endangering the party and the people. He deserved to honestly confess his mistakes in order to obtain lenient punishment. However, he acted exactly the opposite and persistently upheld an erroneous stand and ran counter to the work of conducting examination and investigation. Particularly since the beginning of the party rectification drive, he has still resisted the party's education. His evil traits have further shown that though the number of "three-category" elements is so few, they are the political force with high ambition and the most dangerous factor in the party. Of them, there always are some persons who not only have no intention of mending their ways, but also vainly attempt to stage a comeback. We must fully expose the evil essence of the "three-category" elements and the true picture of them to the light of day so as to thoroughly isolate them from the party and society.

At present, the situation in the work of eliminating the "three-category" elements is very fine. Party organizations at all levels, particularly party members and leading cadres, should further recognize the necessity and arduousness of eliminating the "three-category" elements. As was well done by the provincial commercial department, we should firmly make up our mind and make all-out efforts to thoroughly weed out the "three-category" elements. Meanwhile, on the basis of earnestly finding our evidences and examining the fact and in line with the party's policies concerned, efforts should be made to resolutely take disciplinary measures in dealing with their cases. In particular, by no means should we be soft-hearted in dealing with the "three-category" elements like Zhu Jie who upheld an erroneous stand and resisted the work of conducting examination and investigation. We must clearly investigate the facts of their mistakes committed in the Great Cultural Revolution and their evil traits and must impose due punishment on them in a timely manner.

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At the same time, we must remind persons who have committed the mistakes of the "three-category" elements that the CPC Central Committee's determination on eliminating the "three-category" elements is firm; that the political consciousness of the broad masses of party members and the people and their ability in practice have become higher and higher; and that, along with the gradual deepening of the party rectification work, the "three-category" elements hidden in society will be weeded out sooner or later. Only by changing their stand and truly mending their ways will these elements be dealt with in a lenient way. Otherwise, they will inevitably walk the road of Zhu Jie if they continue to uphold an erroneous stand and resist the party's education.

DRAFT AGREEMENT SUBMITTED TO LONDON, BEIJING

HK191105 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The British Embassy in Peking has confirmed that the draft text of the agreement on Hong Kong's future has gone to the British and Chinese Governments for approval. The confirmation by an embassy spokesman comes hours before a scheduled meeting between the prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, and the ten member delegation from Hong Kong's Executive Council. Helen Chung reports from Peking:

[Begin recording] The press spokesman for the British Embassy said that a draft text had now been submitted by delegations to governments on both sides for consideration. He would not elaborate or comment on the content of the draft text. Neither would he say whether or not the three problems -- aviation rights, land sales, and the question of nationality -- had been resolved. However, observers following the Hong Kong talks believe that sufficient progress has been made to produce at least a loosely worded agreement, and that the details of these three complex issues would be worked out later.

The statement comes on the day the governor of Hong Kong, Sir Edward Youde, is due for a meeting in London where he will no doubt discuss the draft agreement.

The two working groups were in session in Peking till last night but they are not expected to meet again. The next major development is likely to be the final formal round of talks expected to be next week. Then the leaders of the British and Chinese negotiating teams, Ambassador Sir Richard Evans and the newly promoted Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Zhou Nan, will initial the draft agreement over Hong Kong's future and so meet the September deadline.

This is Helen Chung in Peking for RTHK. [end recording]

Other sources in Peking now indicate that a formal 23d and final round of talks on Hong Kong's future may not go ahead as originally thought. A formal round probably won't be needed as all the outstanding issues have been resolved, but the Hong Kong Government has not been able to confirm this.

According to sources, the British Transport Department's civil aviation expert who is advising the working group has now left Peking. So too has the Hong Kong Land Registry official who was advising the group on the unresolved land issue.

No New Round of Talks

HK190554 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] There may not now be another round of talks on Hong Kong in Beijing. Our reporter Kalina Chung has learned from an official source that this will be announced soon. No reasons are given but the decision follows the dispatch of final details of the accord to London. This report from Kalina:

[Begin recording] An official Chinese source said an announcement of this decision can be expected later today. He did not give reasons for the change of mind after both sides had said in the joint statement at the end of the last round that there would be a 23d. Meanwhile, British Embassy spokesman Nigel (?Inkster) confirmed that the final details of the agreement were sent to London this morning. They were dispatched after exhaustive talks which lasted well into the night. Mr (?Inkster) also disclosed that the working group has wound up its discussions.

There were fears at one stage that Executive Council members now in London might not see the full package when they meet Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher later today. This has now been averted, but Mr (?Inkster) would not rule out the possibility that the details dispatched this morning would not be sent back for amending, although he thinks this is unlikely. There's still no firm word on when the agreement will be initialed, but both sides have said they aim to have it done before the end of the month. This is Kalina Chung in Beijing for Commercial Radio, Hong Kong. [end recording]

Agreement Ready for Initialing

HK191136 Hong Kong Television Broadcast Limited in English 1100 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The draft agreement on Hong Kong's future is ready for initialing. All that is needed is a thumbs-up signal from London and Beijing. The working group has held its last meeting. Nancy Li reports from Beijing:

[Begin recording] The Sino-British working group will not hold any more formal meetings from today onward because the group has completed its job of drafting the agreements. The British ambassador, Sir Richard Evans, told us this morning that draft texts of the agreement have now been submitted by delegations to governments on both sides for consideration. He said that both the main delegation, the working group, and the ad hoc group have finished their work on the texts and there is no need for another round of negotiations. The next step is initialing, provided that governments agree to the draft texts submitted to them. Sir Richard said he and the Chinese assistant foreign minister, Zhou Nan, still have quite a lot of things to discuss in terms of a timetable, the organization of initialing, the timing of initialing, and the timing of the announcement. He said the date for initialing has not yet been fixed.

Meanwhile, this morning members of the British working group still went to the British Embassy to do some follow-up work, although certain members have already left Beijing.

[Begin recording by unidentified British official] Well, I think we've done a lot of hard work over the past 3 months, and it is very nice to have felt that one has done a good deal of work on such an important subject. [end recording]

Hong Kong's political advisor, Robin McLaren, pointed out that contacts with the Chinese side will continue and work is still going on. Both Dr Wilson and Mr McLaren said they will stay in the Chinese capital for the initialing ceremony as well as for China's 1 October celebrations.

In the afternoon, during the Chinese Foreign Ministry's regular news briefing, the Chinese side also issued a statement saying that the draft texts of the agreements have been submitted to both the British and Chinese Government for consideration. But no further announcements were made. [end recording]

Governor Comments

HK191202 Hong Kong Television Broadcast Limited in English 1100 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The 1997 agreement on Hong Kong's future probably will be initialed next Wednesday. That's the latest word from London, Betty Liu has that story:

[Begin recording] The Exco [Executive Council] delegation arrived at the Foreign Office this morning to study the final draft of the joint declaration on Hong Kong.

The document has been completed by the negotiating teams in Beijing and lacks only a go-ahead by Chinese and British leaders for initialing. The Governor had this to say about the completion of the lengthy talks:

[Governor Youde] Well, you have all heard the news from Beijing, which has announced that the draft texts have been referred by the delegations to their governments. This was, of course, a development which we were expecting. The drafts are the result of a lot of hard work, which has been going in the working group, and in the ad hoc group, and in the plenary sessions. And at all stages the Executive Council in Hong Kong has been kept fully informed of the developments, and has seen the texts as they emerged.

[Betty Liu] After examining the agreement, Hong Kong's executive councillors will advise the prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, at 6:00 this evening whether the agreement is commendable to the people of Hong Kong. A short statement will be made after the meeting. The agreement will then go to the British Cabinet tomorrow. The document is unlikely to face any snags, and that enables the government here to signal the British team in Beijing for an initialing date. At this stage, that date is expected to be 26 September, barring last-minute changes. According to diplomatic sources, the detailed draft lists clearly the recovery of sovereignty from Britain to China over Hong Kong on 30 June 1997, Chinese policy on Hong Kong after that date, and the setting up of a joint liaison group before 1997. There will be three annexes to the agreement, first of which elaborates Chinese policy for the future Hong Kong. The second annex covers protocol referring to areas of concern of the joint liaison group. The remaining annex will deal with the question of land. It will also be clearly stated the joint declaration and annexes are legally binding. According to sources, details of the agreement will be announced simultaneously at 12 noon, London time, next Wednesday. For Hong Kong, that's 7:00 the same evening. Betty Liu, TVB News, London. [end recording]

Travel Documents After 1997

HK191219 Hong Kong Television Broadcast Limited in English 1100 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Nationality has been a major stumbling block at the 1997 talks. Now sources close to the talks have told TVB News that Hong Kong people will get a special British travel document after 1997. But they will not be allowed dual nationality. Claudia Mo explains:

[Begin recording] Sources say China and Britain have ironed out a solution to the nationality issue. Britain will amend the Nationality Act so that changes can be made in the status of Hong Kong British passport holders after 1997. By then these people will lose their British passports, but they will be given an international travel document by Whitehall. However, the travel document will specify that the holder is not a British subject and has no residence rights in Britain. There are still some problems. Britain will have to gain international recognition of the travel document, and the sources say Whitehall will also be responsible for the document-holder who is visiting a third country.

According to China's Constitution, no Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia is allowed dual nationality. But since Hong Kong is a special case, the sources say, the Beijing administration has conceded to allow Hong Kong people to carry a British travel document. The sources add that the document will only be issued to those born here before 1 July 1997. [end recording]

Cabinet Meeting in London

HK200224 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Sep 84 p 1

[By Michael Chugani]

[Text] London, Sep 19 -- The meeting at No 10 Downing Street tonight was both a symbolic gesture that Hong Kong people, through the Executive Council [Exco], are being involved to the very last minute, as well as a working session before the draft document goes to the British cabinet. Major aspects of the agreement were discussed with Mrs Thatcher, who apparently wanted Exco's consent before recommending it to the cabinet and eventually to parliament. The Downing Street meeting is being described as history in the making. It gave Executive Councillors a final chance to air their views to the Prime Minister before Britain and China initial a document which will revert Hong Kong back to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

The cabinet is set to discuss the document tomorrow and informed sources say only after then will a final date be picked for the initialling. It was being stressed that what both sides had now achieved was a draft agreement which had been referred back to British and Chinese ministers. Only after both Governments are totally happy with the final product of the two working parties will a firm date be picked for initialling -- within the so-called September deadline set by China.

Sources explained that the completion of a final draft meant all outstanding issues, including civil aviation, land and nationality had been solved by the two working parties and put into text form. "First we have to look at it, then we have to decide if we can initial it," one source said. Although it is unlikely that changes will be made at this late stage, the possibility is not being completely ruled out.

Executive Councillors made a bright and early start by familiarising themselves with the final text before meeting the Prime Minister. They spent the morning at the Foreign Office going over freshly-agreed aspects of the agreement with the Governor, Sir Edward Youde, and discussing related matters like the announcement in Hong Kong and how it will be received. Later in the day, they met the Minister responsible for Hong Kong, Mr Richard Luce, when the draft agreement was given a further going over. The delegation then headed for 10 Downing Street for their much-publicized meeting with the Prime Minister. The Exco delegation is to leave for Hong Kong tomorrow.

Exco, Thatcher Discuss Agreement

HK200200 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] London, Sept 19 -- The Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, issued a statement tonight stating there was a "full identity of views" between the visiting Unofficial Members of Executive Council [Exco] and herself on the text of the proposed joint declaration on the future of Hong Kong. The statement was issued after a meeting in No 10 Downing Street which lasted one hour and three-quarters. Our reporter at the scene, Michael Chugani, who phoned this report, said that when the Executive Councillors emerged from the meeting they "were not looking very happy."

He said they came out of No 10 where a large number of people had assembled, including about 30 media people from Hong Kong and other parts of the world. The Unofficials drove away from the Prime Minister's residence without speaking to the media. About 15 minutes later, an official brought out copies of the statement and issued them to the waiting pressmen. Michael Chugani said the Hong Kong media representatives each grabbed a copy and rushed off to find a telephone booth to phone the message to their offices in Hong Kong.

The full text of the statement is as follows: The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary this evening (Wednesday) had a meeting with the Governor and the Unofficial members of Executive Council of Hong Kong. The Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Richard Luce was also present. This was the fifth visit by the Government and the Unofficials since July, 1983. This meeting took place on the eve of consideration by the cabinet of the draft joint declaration by the United Kingdom and Chinese Governments on the question of Hong Kong. The meeting had a thorough discussion of the text which the British and Chinese negotiators in Peking had now referred to their respective governments for consideration. This resulted in a full identity of views. The Executive Council has throughout been fully consulted and informed about the negotiations between the British and Chinese Governments.

Her Majesty's Government placed on record their recognition of the valuable part which the close consultation between ministers and the Executive Council of Hong Kong have played throughout the negotiations. It was agreed that the same close consultations will continue in the future. The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary expressed their understanding of the difficult role which the Unofficials had had to play in advising ministers and the Government during the course of the negotiations.

The reiterated their admiration for the way in which the Unofficials had fulfilled this role and for the way in which they had strongly represented the views, and interests of the people of Hong Kong at all times.

TA KUNG PAO Views Talks

HK200210 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 20 Sep 84 p 2

[From "The Past Week" column: "With Flying Colors"]

[Text] The Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future has finally been rounded up after two years of discussion to the satisfaction of all concerned. Two years is not long when one considers that for a century the question of Hong Kong has been hanging over the two important countries and now it is resolved. During the year when the second phase of the talks was held, there had been down-to-earth discussions and sometimes also confrontations. But an amicable atmosphere had always prevailed. China's intention of seeing the question of Hong Kong settled through peaceful negotiations has now finally been realized to enable statesmen of both countries to come off the conference with flying colours.

More than a month before British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited China in September 1982 to open the talks, the following statement appeared in the August 1 issue of the fortnightly SHIJIE ZHISHI:

It is the Chinese Government's intention that, when the conditions are ripe, appropriate steps will be taken to settle peacefully the question of Hong Kong and Macao, and until then the two places will maintain their status quo. Even after the settlement, Hong Kong and Macao will continue to play their role.

Even then the continuity and prosperity of the two places were spelt out clearly by the Chinese, and now, in the case of Hong Kong, the conclusions reached the joint declaration and its related appendixes are right on target.

PRC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COASTAL CITIES PROJECTS

HK200418 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Sep 84 Business News Supplement p 1

[By Olivia Sin]

[Text] China is seeking U.S. \$700 million in foreign investment for 207 projects in the 14 coastal cities and the special economic zones. The projects, announced here yesterday, are the first of many put forward by the cities which will provide preferential treatment to foreign investors.

A senior official from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MFERT), Mr Zhang Qi, said the projects, with a total value of \$1.5 billion, range from machinery and electronics to chemical and light industries. The remaining \$800 million will come from the various cities and zones, he said.

About two-thirds of the projects involve technical renovation of existing old enterprise while the remaining are new investments such as hotels, prawn farms and aircraft development.

Mr Zhang, the director of MFERT's Foreign Investment Administration, is among a five-member delegation from Peking visiting Hong Kong.

A large scale investment symposium, to be attended by leading officials from the 14 cities, the four special economic zones (Shenzhen, Shantou, Xiamen and Zhuhai) and Hainan Island, will be held here from November 6 to 14. The symposium, the first of its kind organised by China, will detail investment conditions in the 19 cities and zones and provide opportunities for business negotiations on the proposed 207 projects. It is sponsored by five major China-linked organisations -- the Bank of China group, the China Resources (Holdings) Co Ltd, the Ever Bright Industrial Corp, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co and the Economic Information Agency. The latter is a publication and consultancy firm.

Another member of the delegation, the head of MFERT's policy research department, Mr Huang Wenjun, said holding an investment symposium is valuable in exploring more channels to absorb funds and technology. He said many investment conferences were held in various parts of China last year but were found to be inconvenient because of their locations. But he believed that the November symposium on the 19 localities to be held here will enlighten interested parties from all over the world.

Speaking at a press conference yesterday, Mr Zhang said the 14 cities including Dalian, Tianjin and [Guangzhou] have been given more clout to conduct foreign trade. For instance, Tianjin and Shanghai have the power to approve projects of up to \$30 million while Dalian can approve up to \$10 million and the remaining cities, \$5 million. He said Tianjin and Shanghai are given more power because they have better industrial foundation and economic development in the two cities is more advanced.

However, he said, the cities can only approve the projects if they satisfy certain criteria -- that they will not affect the overall economic balance of the state, they will not use up the national export quota and that they can pay their liabilities.

Mr Zhang also conceded that there will be keen competition among the 19 cities and zones for foreign investment but said it would also help to upgrade management and product standards. He said the State Council through planning and co-ordination will try to "balance" the competition among them.

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